Introduced by Assembly Member Laird (Coauthors: Assembly Members Berg, Evans, Hancock, Jones, and Leno)

(Coauthors: Senators Kehoe and Kuehl)

January 5, 2007

An act to amend Section 121349.3 of, and to add Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 120780) to Part 4 of Division 105 of, the Health and Safety Code, relating to the use of state HIV prevention and education funds for distribution of needles and syringes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 110, as introduced, Laird. Drug paraphernalia: clean needle and syringe exchange projects.

(1) Existing law, with certain exceptions, makes it a misdemeanor for a person to deliver, furnish, transfer, possess with intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer, or manufacture with the intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer, drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance. Existing law provides an exception to this general rule by authorizing a public entity, its agents, or employees to distribute hypodermic needles or syringes to participants in clean needle and syringe exchange projects authorized by the public entity pursuant to a declaration of a local emergency due to the existence of a critical local public health crisis.

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Existing law established the Office of AIDS in the State Department of Health Services. That office, among other functions, provides funding for AIDS prevention and education. Commencing July 1, 2007, the office will be transferred to the State Department of Public Health.

This bill would authorize a public entity that receives General Fund money from the State Department of Public Health for HIV prevention and education to use that money to support clean needle and syringe exchange projects authorized by the public entity. The bill would authorize the money to be used for the purchase of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes. The bill would require funds allocated for that purpose to be based upon epidemiological data as reported by the health jurisdiction in its local HIV prevention plan submitted to the Office of AIDS.

(2) Existing law requires the health officer of the participating jurisdiction to annually present a report on the status of clean needle and syringe exchange programs, including relevant statistics on blood-bourne infections.

This bill would require the report to also include the use of public funds for these purposes.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
 - (a) The continuing spread of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) epidemic and the spread of blood-borne hepatitis pose two of the gravest public health threats in California.
 - (b) Injection drug users are the second largest group at risk of becoming infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and developing AIDS, and they have been the primary source of heterosexual, female, and perinatal transmission in California, the United States, and Europe.
- United States, and Europe.

 (c) According to the Office of AIDS within the State Department of Public Health, injection drug use continues to be one of the most prevalent risk factors for new HIV and AIDS cases in California. Injection drug users continue to be at high risk of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis infection in California. According to an annual report
- 16 issued by the Office of AIDS, sharing of contaminated syringes

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and other injection equipment is linked to 20 percent of all reported AIDS cases in the state through 2003. State data suggests that over 1,500 new syringe-sharing HIV infections occur annually. According to recent studies, researchers estimate that an American infected with HIV can expect to live about 24 years, on average, and that the cost of his or her health care during this time period is more than \$600,000.

(d) Injection drug users are also highly likely to become infected with hepatitis as a result of hypodermic needle and syringe sharing

practices.

- (e) The Legislature has responded to the spread of HIV and hepatitis among injection drug users by adopting Assembly Bill 136 (Ch. 762, Stats. 1999), that permits localities to determine whether or not to operate clean needle and syringe exchange programs. As a result of that legislation, many localities are now operating these programs.
- (f) These programs have been shown to significantly reduce the transmission of HIV and hepatitis among injection drug users, their sexual partners, and children. Moreover, these programs have been effective in moving individuals into substance abuse treatment programs and in reducing the number of used hypodermic needles and syringes disposed of in public places, which pose a threat to public health and safety.
- (g) The United States government prohibits the use of federal funds to support the purchase of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes by clean needle and syringe exchange programs. Moreover, the state has not heretofore permitted the use of its funds for the purchase of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes, although current state policy allows state HIV prevention and education funds to be used for costs associated with authorized clean needle and syringe exchange programs, except for the purchase of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes.
- (h) The ability of clean needle and syringe exchange programs to purchase an adequate supply of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes is essential to California's ability to further reduce the transmission of HIV and hepatitis and to relieve the public cost for the care and treatment of HIV disease and hepatitis.
- SEC. 2. Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 120780) is added to Part 4 of Division 105 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

Chapter 1.5. State HIV Prevention and Education Funds

120780. A public entity that receives General Fund money from the State Department of Public Health for HIV prevention and education may use that money to support clean needle and syringe exchange projects authorized by the public entity pursuant to existing law. The money may be used for, but is not limited to, the purchase of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes. Funds allocated for the purchase of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes shall be based upon epidemiological data as reported by the health jurisdiction in its local HIV prevention plan submitted to the Office of AIDS within the department.

SEC. 3. Section 121349.3 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

121349.3. The health officer of the participating jurisdiction shall present annually at an open meeting of the board of supervisors or city council a report detailing the status of clean needle and syringe exchange programs including, but not limited to, relevant statistics on blood-borne infections associated with needle sharing activity and the use of public funds for these programs. Law enforcement, administrators of alcohol and drug treatment programs, other stakeholders, and the public shall be afforded ample opportunity to comment at this annual meeting. The notice to the public shall be sufficient to assure adequate participation in the meeting by the public. This meeting shall be noticed in accordance with all state and local open meeting laws and ordinances, and as local officials deem appropriate.

Introduced by Assembly Member Eng

February 1, 2007

An act to add Section 809.10 to, and to repeal Section 2220.7 of, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 249, as introduced, Eng. Licensees: healing arts: settlement agreements.

Existing law prohibits a physician and surgeon from including or permitting to be included specified provisions in a settlement agreement arising from his or her practice regardless of whether the agreement is made before or after filing the civil action. Under existing law, a physician and surgeon who violates this requirement is subject to disciplinary action by the Medical Board of California.

This bill would continue to impose that prohibition on physicians and surgeons and would additionally impose it on other healing arts practitioners and would also make them subject to disciplinary action.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 809.10 is added to the Business and
- 2 Professions Code, to read:
- 3 809.10. (a) No person who is licensed, certified, or registered
- 4 by a board under this division, nor an entity or person acting as an
- 5 authorized agent of that person, shall include or permit to be

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included any of the following provisions in an agreement to settle a civil dispute, whether the agreement is made before or after the commencement of a civil action:

- (1) A provision that prohibits the other party in that dispute from contacting or cooperating with the department or board.
- (2) A provision that prohibits the other party in that dispute from filing a complaint with the department or board.
- (3) A provision that requires the other party in that dispute to withdraw a complaint from the department or board. This type of provision is void as against public policy.
- (b) A licensed, certified, or registered person who violates this section is subject to disciplinary action by the appropriate board.
- SEC. 2. Section 2220.7 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.
- 2220.7. (a) A physician and surgeon shall not include or permit to be included any of the following provisions in an agreement to settle a civil dispute arising from his or her practice, whether the agreement is made before or after filing the action:
- (1) A provision that prohibits another party to the dispute from contacting or cooperating with the board.
- (2) A provision that prohibits another party to the dispute from filing a complaint with the board.
- (3) A provision that requires another party to the dispute to withdraw a complaint he or she has filed with the board.
- (b) A provision described in subdivision (a) is void as against public policy.
- (c) A physician and surgeon who violates this section is subject to disciplinary action by the board.

Introduced by Assembly Members Swanson and Hancock

February 20, 2007

An act to add Section 119404 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to pharmaceutical devices.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 501, as introduced, Swanson. Pharmaceutical devices.

The existing Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Health Services, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Effective July 1, 2007, these duties will be transferred to the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, certain items, such as home-generated sharps waste, as defined, are specifically excluded from the definition of medical waste. The act also prohibits, on or after September 1, 2008, a person from knowingly placing home-generated sharps waste in certain types of containers, provides that home-generated sharps waste is to be transported only in a sharps container, as defined, or other container approved by the department or local enforcement agency, and requires this waste to only be managed at specified locations consistent with existing law.

This bill would require a pharmaceutical company whose product is dispensed through a prefilled syringe, prefilled pen needle, or other prefilled injection device to provide each person for whom the product is prescribed with a specified method for the patient to safely dispose of the syringe, pen needle, or other injection device.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

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37 38 The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) An estimated 1 million Californians must self-inject prescription medications annually to treat a broad range of serious health problems.
- (b) The use of prefilled syringes, pens, and devices with needles is an effective method of prescription drug delivery and is expected to increase significantly in the future.
- (c) The increased use of prefilled syringes, pens, and devices with needles will generate millions of home-generated sharps each year. If improperly disposed in solid waste and recycling containers these needles will result in significant public health risks.
- (d) The Legislature has found that sharps mail-back programs utilizing containers and packaging approved by the United States Postal Service offer one of the most convenient means for collecting and destroying home-generated sharps and that the cooperative efforts of the pharmaceutical industry is needed to develop a safe needle disposal system for California.
- 19 SEC. 2. Section 119404 is added to the Health and Safety Code, 20 to read:
 - 119404. (a) Every pharmaceutical company whose product is dispensed through a prefilled syringe, prefilled pen needle, or other prefilled injection device shall provide each person for whom the product is prescribed in this state with a method described in this section to safely dispose of the syringe, pen needle, or other injection device. If the person receives this syringe, pen needle, or other injection device as part of a patient starter kit, the pharmaceutical company shall make available to the person, at no additional charge, a postage prepaid, mail-back sharps container by including this container or a coupon for this container in the patient starter kit or by providing the person with a distribution point chosen by the pharmaceutical company. The pharmaceutical company shall also make available, at no additional charge and through an annually renewable program, postage prepaid, mail-back sharps containers to any person who uses this pharmaceutical company's product.
 - (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

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(1) "Coupon" means any written material that allows a person who uses a pharmaceutical company's product pursuant to a prescription to receive a postage prepaid, mail-back sharps container from a distribution point chosen by the pharmaceutical company.

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(2) "Patient starter kit" means a package of educational, training, or otherwise instructional materials prepared by, or on behalf of, the pharmaceutical company to educate a person on how to safely use the pharmaceutical company's self-injectable pharmaceutical product.

11 (3) "Sharps container" has the same meaning as in Section 12 117750.

Introduced by Assembly Member Plescia (Coauthor: Assembly Member Jones)

February 21, 2007

An act to amend Sections 2472 and 4190 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 1204, 1206, 1214.1, 1226, 1226.5, 1233, 1242, and 1248.1 of, and to add Section 1204.2 to, the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 139.3 of the Labor Code, relating to health clinics.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 543, as introduced, Plescia. Ambulatory surgical centers: licensure.

Existing law, with certain exceptions, provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities and clinics, including specialty clinics, by the State Department of Health Services. Existing law defines a specialty clinic to include a surgical clinic that is not part of a hospital and that provides ambulatory surgical care for patients who remain less than 24 hours. A violation of these provisions is a crime.

This bill would redesignate a surgical clinic as an ambulatory surgical center for purposes of these licensure and regulatory requirements and would make various conforming changes.

This bill would also require the department to issue or renew an ambulatory surgical center license upon submission of a specified accreditation or, if the applicant chooses to participate in the Medicare Program, a specified certification, but would exempt certain licensees from this requirement until January 1, 2013.

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This bill would also permit the department to make inspections and investigations of ambulatory surgical centers, as necessary.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2472 of the Business and Professions 1 2 Code is amended to read:

(a) The certificate to practice podiatric medicine 3 2472. authorizes the holder to practice podiatric medicine. 4

- (b) As used in this chapter, "podiatric medicine" means the diagnosis, medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, and electrical treatment of the human foot, including the ankle and tendons that insert into the foot and the nonsurgical treatment of the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot.
- (c) A doctor of podiatric medicine may not administer an anesthetic other than local. If an anesthetic other than local is required for any procedure, the anesthetic shall be administered by another licensed health care practitioner who is authorized to administer the required anesthetic within the scope of his or her practice.
- (d) (1) A doctor of podiatric medicine who is ankle certified by the board on and after January 1, 1984, may do the following:
- (A) Perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle pursuant to subdivision (e).
- (B) Perform services under the direct supervision of a physician and surgeon, as an assistant at surgery, in surgical procedures that are otherwise beyond the scope of practice of a doctor of podiatricmedicine.
- (C) Perform a partial amputation of the foot no further proximal than the Chopart's joint.
- (2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit a doctor of podiatric medicine to function as a primary surgeon for 28 any procedure beyond his or her scope of practice. 29
- (e) A doctor of podiatric medicine may perform surgical 30 treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle only 31 in the following locations:

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(1) A licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

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- (2) A licensed *ambulatory* surgical-elinie *center*, as defined in Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the *ambulatory* surgical-elinie *center*.
- (3) An ambulatory surgical center that is certified to participate in the Medicare Program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the *ambulatory* surgical center.
- (4) A freestanding physical plant housing outpatient services of a licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1). For purposes of this section, a "freestanding physical plant" means any building that is not physically attached to a building where inpatient services are provided.
- (5) An outpatient setting accredited pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (f) A doctor of podiatric medicine shall not perform an admitting history and physical examination of a patient in an acute care hospital where doing so would violate the regulations governing the Medicare program *Program*.
- (g) A doctor of podiatric medicine licensed under this chapter is a licentiate for purposes of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 805, and thus is a health care practitioner subject to the provisions of Section 2290.5 pursuant to subdivision (b) of that section.
- SEC. 2. Section 4190 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 4190. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter,—a an ambulatory surgical—clinie, as defined in center, licensed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, accredited by an accreditation agency as defined

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in Section 1248 of the Health and Safety Code, or certified to participate in the Medicare Program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act, may purchase drugs at wholesale for administration or dispensing, under the direction of a physician, to patients registered for care at the elinie center, as provided in subdivision (b). The elinie center shall keep records of the kind and amounts of drugs purchased, administered, and dispensed, and the records shall be available and maintained for a minimum of three years for inspection by all properly authorized personnel.

- (b) The drug distribution service of—a an ambulatory surgical elinie center shall be limited to the use of drugs for administration to the patients of the ambulatory surgical—elinie center and to the dispensing of drugs for the control of pain and nausea for patients of the—elinie center. Drugs shall not be dispensed in an amount greater than that required to meet the patient's needs for 72 hours. Drugs for administration shall be those drugs directly applied, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, to the body of a patient for his or her immediate needs.
- (c) No *ambulatory* surgical-elinie *center* shall operate without a license issued by the board nor shall it be entitled to the benefits of this section until it has obtained a license from the board. A separate license shall be required for each-elinie *center* location. A-elinie *center* shall notify the board of any change in the elinie's *center*'s address on a form furnished by the board.
- (d) Any proposed change in ownership or beneficial interest in the licensee shall be reported to the board, on a form to be furnished by the board, at least 30 days prior to the execution of any agreement to purchase, sell, exchange, gift or otherwise transfer any ownership or beneficial interest or prior to any transfer of ownership or beneficial interest, whichever occurs earlier.
- SEC. 3. Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1204. Clinics eligible for licensure pursuant to this chapter are primary care clinics and specialty clinics.
 - (a) (1) Only the following defined classes of primary care clinics shall be eligible for licensure:
 - (A) A "community clinic" means a clinic operated by a tax-exempt nonprofit corporation that is supported and maintained in whole or in part by donations, bequests, gifts, grants, government

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funds or contributions, that may be in the form of money, goods, 2 or services. In a community clinic, any charges to the patient shall be based on the patient's ability to pay, utilizing a sliding fee scale. 3 4 No corporation other than a nonprofit corporation, exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of 5 Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended, or 6 a statutory successor thereof, shall operate a community clinic; 7 8 provided, that the licensee of any community clinic so licensed on 9 the effective date of this section shall not be required to obtain tax-exempt status under either federal or state law in order to be 10

eligible for, or as a condition of, renewal of its license. No natural person or persons shall operate a community clinic.

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(B) A "free clinic" means a clinic operated by a tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation supported in whole or in part by voluntary donations, bequests, gifts, grants, government funds or contributions, that may be in the form of money, goods, or services. In a free clinic there shall be no charges directly to the patient for services rendered or for drugs, medicines, appliances, or apparatuses furnished. No corporation other than a nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended, or a statutory successor thereof, shall operate a free clinic; provided, that the licensee of any free clinic so licensed on the effective date of this section shall not be required to obtain tax-exempt status under either federal or state law in order to be eligible for, or as a condition of, renewal of its license. No natural person or persons shall operate a free clinic.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit a community clinic or a free clinic from providing services to patients whose services are reimbursed by third-party payers, or from entering into managed care contracts for services provided to private or public health plan subscribers, as long as the clinic meets the requirements identified in subparagraphs (A) and (B). For purposes of this subdivision, any payments made to a community clinic by a third-party payer, including, but not limited to, a health care service plan, shall not constitute a charge to the patient. This paragraph is a clarification of existing law.

(b) The following types of specialty clinics shall be eligible for licensure as specialty clinics pursuant to this chapter:

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(1) A "surgical clinic" An "ambulatory surgical center" means a clinic that is not part of a hospital and that provides ambulatory surgical care for patients who remain less than 24 hours.—AAn ambulatory surgical-elinie center does not include any place or establishment owned or leased and operated as a clinic or office by one or more physicians or dentists in individual or group practice, regardless of the name used publicly to identify the place or establishment, provided, however, that physicians or dentists may, at their option, apply for licensure.

(2) A "chronic dialysis clinic" means a clinic that provides less than 24-hour care for the treatment of patients with end-stage renal

disease, including renal dialysis services.

(3) A "rehabilitation clinic" means a clinic that, in addition to providing medical services directly, also provides physical rehabilitation services for patients who remain less than 24 hours. Rehabilitation clinics shall provide at least two of the following rehabilitation services: physical therapy, occupational therapy, social, speech pathology, and audiology services. A rehabilitation clinic does not include the offices of a private physician in individual or group practice.

(4) An "alternative birth center" means a clinic that is not part of a hospital and that provides comprehensive perinatal services and delivery care to pregnant women who remain less than 24 hours at the facility.

SEC. 4. Section 1204.2 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

- 1204.2. (a) Notwithstanding Section 1248, the department shall issue or renew an ambulatory surgical center license upon submission of documentation that the applicant has an accreditation by an accreditation agency, as defined in Section 1248, and, if the applicant chooses to participate in the Medicare Program, a certification to participate in the Medicare Program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), and until January 1, 2013, an ambulatory surgical center that has a valid, unrevoked, surgical clinic license issued prior to December 31, 2007, shall be subject to the licensure requirements for a surgical clinic in effect prior to January 1, 2008.

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(c) The department may make inspections and investigations as it deems necessary to investigate complaints, follow up on adverse survey findings, or conduct periodic validation surveys.

SEC. 5. Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

1206. This chapter does not apply to the following:

- (a) Except with respect to the option provided with regard to ambulatory surgical elinie centers described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 and further, with respect to specialty chronic dialysis clinics specified described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204, any place or establishment owned or leased and operated as a clinic or office by one or more licensed health care practitioners and used as an office for the practice of their profession, within the scope of their license, regardless of the name used publicly to identify the place or establishment.
- (b) Any clinic directly conducted, maintained, or operated by the United States or by any of its departments, officers, or agencies, and any primary care clinic specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1204 that is directly conducted, maintained, or operated by this state or by any of its political subdivisions or districts, or by any city. Nothing in this subdivision precludes the state department from adopting regulations that utilize clinic licensing standards as eligibility criteria for participation in programs funded wholly or partially under Title XVIII or XIX of the federal Social Security Act.
- (c) Any clinic conducted, maintained, or operated by a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribal organization, as defined in Section 450 450b or 1601 1603 of Title 25 of the United States Code, that is located on land recognized as tribal land by the federal government.
- (d) Clinics conducted, operated, or maintained as outpatient departments of hospitals.
- (e) Any facility licensed as a health facility under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250).
- (f) Any freestanding clinical or pathological laboratory licensed under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1200) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (g) A clinic operated by, or affiliated with, any institution of learning that teaches a recognized healing art and is approved by

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the state board or commission vested with responsibility for regulation of the practice of that healing art.

- (h) A clinic that is operated by a primary care community or free clinic and that is operated on separate premises from the licensed clinic and is only open for limited services of no more than 20 hours a week. An intermittent clinic as described in this subdivision shall, however, meet all other requirements of law, including administrative regulations and requirements, pertaining to fire and life safety.
- (i) The offices of physicians in group practice who provide a preponderance of their services to members of a comprehensive group practice prepayment health care service plan subject to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340).
- (j) Student health centers operated by public institutions of higher education.
- (k) Nonprofit speech and hearing centers, as defined in Section 1201.5. Any nonprofit speech and hearing clinic desiring an exemption under this subdivision shall make application therefor to the director, who shall grant the exemption to any facility meeting the criteria of Section 1201.5. Notwithstanding the licensure exemption contained in this subdivision, a nonprofit speech and hearing center shall be deemed to be an organized outpatient clinic for purposes of qualifying for reimbursement as a rehabilitation center under the Medi-Cal Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 14000) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).
- (*l*) A clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or a statutory successor thereof, that conducts medical research and health education and provides health care to its patients through a group of 40 or more physicians and surgeons, who are independent contractors representing not less than 10 board-certified specialties, and not less than two-thirds of whom practice on a full-time basis at the clinic.
- (m) Any clinic, limited to in vivo diagnostic services by magnetic resonance imaging functions or radiological services under the direct and immediate supervision of a physician and surgeon who is licensed to practice in California. This shall not

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be construed to permit cardiac catheterization or any treatment modality in these clinics.

- (n) A clinic operated by an employer or jointly by two or more employers for their employees only, or by a group of employees, or jointly by employees and employers, without profit to the operators thereof or to any other person, for the prevention and treatment of accidental injuries to, and the care of the health of, the employees comprising the group.
- (o) A community mental health center, as defined in Section 5601.5 5667 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (p) (1) A clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or a statutory successor thereof, as an entity organized and operated exclusively for scientific and charitable purposes and that satisfied all of the following requirements on or before January 1, 2005:
- (A) Commenced conducting medical research on or before January 1, 1982, and continues to conduct medical research.
- (B) Conducted research in, among other areas, prostatic cancer, cardiovascular disease, electronic neural prosthetic devices, biological effects and medical uses of lasers, and human magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy.
- (C) Sponsored publication of at least 200 medical research articles in peer-reviewed publications.
- (D) Received grants and contracts from the National Institutes of Health.
 - (E) Held and licensed patents on medical technology.
- (F) Received charitable contributions and bequests totaling at least five million dollars (\$5,000,000).
 - (G) Provides health care services to patients only:
- (i) In conjunction with research being conducted on procedures or applications not approved or only partially approved for payment (I) under the Medicare program Program pursuant to Section 1359 1395y(a)(1)(A) of Title 42 of the United States Code, or (II) by a health care service plan registered under Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340), or a disability insurer regulated under Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 10110) of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code; provided that services may be provided by the clinic for an additional period of up to three years following the

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approvals, but only to the extent necessary to maintain clinical expertise in the procedure or application for purposes of actively providing training in the procedure or application for physicians and surgeons unrelated to the clinic.

- (ii) Through physicians and surgeons who, in the aggregate, devote no more than 30 percent of their professional time for the entity operating the clinic, on an annual basis, to direct patient care activities for which charges for professional services are paid.
- (H) Makes available to the public the general results of its research activities on at least an annual basis, subject to good faith protection of proprietary rights in its intellectual property.
- (I) Is a freestanding clinic, whose operations under this subdivision are not conducted in conjunction with any affiliated or associated health clinic or facility defined under this division, except a clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (m). For purposes of this subparagraph, a freestanding clinic is defined as "affiliated" only if it directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a clinic or health facility defined under this division, except a clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (m). For purposes of this subparagraph, a freestanding clinic is defined as "associated" only if more than 20 percent of the directors or trustees of the clinic are also the directors or trustees of any individual clinic or health facility defined under this division, except a clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (m). Any activity by a clinic under this subdivision in connection with an affiliated or associated entity shall fully comply with the requirements of this subdivision. This subparagraph shall not apply to agreements between a clinic and any entity for purposes of coordinating medical research.
- (2) By January 1, 2007, and every five years thereafter, the Legislature shall receive a report from each clinic meeting the criteria of this subdivision and any other interested party concerning the operation of the clinic's activities. The report shall include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of how the clinic impacted competition in the relevant health care market, and a detailed description of the clinic's research results and the level of acceptance by the payer community of the procedures performed at the clinic. The report shall also include a description of procedures performed both in clinics governed by this subdivision

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and those performed in other settings. The cost of preparing the reports shall be borne by the clinics that are required to submit them to the Legislature pursuant to this paragraph.

- SEC. 6. Section 1214.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1214.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1214, each application for-a an ambulatory surgical-elinie center or a chronic dialysis clinic under this chapter for an initial license, renewal license, license upon change of ownership, or special permit shall be accompanied by an annual Licensing and Certification Program fee set in accordance with Section 1266.
- SEC. 7. Section 1226 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1226. (a) The regulations shall prescribe the kinds of services which may be provided by clinics in each category of licensure and shall prescribe minimum standards of adequacy, safety, and sanitation of the physical plant and equipment, minimum standards for staffing with duly qualified personnel, and minimum standards for providing the services offered. These minimum standards shall be based on the type of facility, the needs of the patients served, and the types and levels of services provided.
- (b) The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, in consultation with the Community Clinics Advisory Committee, shall prescribe minimum construction standards of adequacy and safety for the physical plant of clinics as found in the California Building Standards Code.
- (c) A city or county, as applicable, shall have plan review and building inspection responsibilities for the construction or alteration of buildings described in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 and shall apply the provisions of the latest edition of the California Building Standards Code in conducting these plan review responsibilities. For these buildings, construction and alteration shall include conversion of a building to a purpose specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204.
- Upon the initial submittal to a city or county by the governing authority or owner of these clinics for plan review and building inspection services, the city or county shall reply in writing to the clinic whether or not the plan review by the city or county will include a certification as to whether or not the clinic project

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submitted for plan review meets the standards as propounded by the office in the California Building Standards Code.

If the city or county indicates that its review will include this certification it shall do all of the following:

- (1) Apply the applicable clinic provisions of the latest edition of the California Building Standards Code.
- (2) Certify in writing, to the applicant within 30 days of completion of construction whether or not these standards have been met.
- (d) If upon initial submittal, the city or county indicates that its plan review will not include this certification, the governing authority or owner of the clinic shall submit the plans to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development—who which shall review the plans for certification whether or not the clinic project meets the standards, as propounded by the office in California Building Standards Code.
- (e) When the office performs review for certification, the office shall charge a fee in an amount that does not exceed its actual costs.
- (f) The office of the State Fire Marshal shall prescribe minimum safety standards for fire and life safety in *ambulatory* surgical elinies centers.
- (g) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), the governing authority or owner of a clinic may request the office to perform plan review services for buildings described in subdivision (c). If the office agrees to perform these services, after consultation with the local building official, the office shall charge an amount not to exceed its actual costs. The construction or alteration of these buildings shall conform to the applicable provisions of the latest edition of the California Building Standards Code for purposes of the plan review by the office pursuant to this subdivision.
- (h) Regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter establishing standards for laboratory services shall not be applicable to any clinic that operates a clinical laboratory licensed pursuant to Section 1265 of the Business and Professions Code.
- 36 SEC. 8. Section 1226.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
 - 1226.5. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish seismic safety standards for facilities licensed as *ambulatory* surgical elinies centers pursuant to this chapter, and for facilities certified for

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participation in the federal Medicare—program Program as ambulatory surgical centers, which accommodate surgical patients under general anesthesia, but are not required to remain open and usable after an earthquake to accommodate emergency patients.

- (b) A facility described in subdivision (a) which, after January 1, 1991, anchors fixed medical equipment to the floor or roof of the facility with a gross operating weight of more than 400 pounds or anchors fixed medical equipment to the walls or ceiling with a gross operating weight of more than 20 pounds shall retain the services of an architect licensed in California, a structural engineer licensed in California, or a civil engineer registered in California to assure that the equipment is anchored in such a manner to meet the requirements of an occupancy importance factor of 1.00, as set forth in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (c) A facility described in subdivision (a) which retains the services of an architect or engineer for the anchorage of fixed medical equipment shall keep available for inspection by the department for a period of five years following the installation, a current written certification from the architect or engineer that the equipment is mounted in accordance with the applicable requirements.
- SEC. 9. Section 1233 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1233. A-An ambulatory surgical-elinie center may restrict use of its facilities to members of the medical staff of the ambulatory surgical-elinie center and other physicians and surgeons approved by the medical staff to practice at the elinie center.
- SEC. 10. Section 1242 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1242. The director may temporarily suspend any license issued to a specialty clinic or special permit prior to any hearing, when in his *or her* opinion—such *this* action is necessary to protect the public welfare. The director shall notify the licensee or holder of a special permit of the temporary suspension and the effective date thereof, and at the same time shall serve such provider with an accusation. Upon receipt of a notice of defense by the licensee or holder of a special permit, the director shall set the matter for hearing within 30 days after receipt of such notice. The temporary suspension shall remain in effect until—such *the* time—as *when* the hearing is completed and the director has made a final

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determination on the merits; provided, however, that the temporary suspension shall be deemed vacated if the director fails to make a final determination on the merits within 60 days after the original hearing has been completed.

If the provisions of this chapter or the rules or regulations promulgated by the director are violated by a licensed *ambulatory* surgical-elinie center or chronic dialysis clinic or holder of a special permit which is a group, corporation, or other association, the director may suspend the license or special permit of—such the organization or may suspend the license or special permit as to any individual person within—such the organization who is responsible for—such the violation.

- SEC. 11. Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1248.1. No association, corporation, firm, partnership, or person shall operate, manage, conduct, or maintain an outpatient setting in this state, unless the setting is one of the following:
- (a) An ambulatory surgical center that is certified to participate in the Medicare program *Program* under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act.
- (b) Any clinic conducted, maintained, or operated by a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribal organization, as defined in Section 450 or 1601 of Title 25 of the United States Code, and located on land recognized as tribal land by the federal government.
- (c) Any clinic directly conducted, maintained, or operated by the United States or by any of its departments, officers, or agencies.
- (d) Any primary care clinic licensed under subdivision (a) and of Section 1204 or any ambulatory surgical elinie center licensed under subdivision (b) of Section 1204.
- 30 (e) Any health facility licensed as a general acute care hospital under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250).
 - (f) Any outpatient setting to the extent that it is used by a dentist or physician and surgeon in compliance with Article 2.7 (commencing with Section 1646) or Article 2.8 (commencing with Section 1647) of Chapter 4 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (g) An outpatient setting accredited by an accreditation agency
 approved by the division pursuant to this chapter.
- 39 (h) A setting, including, but not limited to, a mobile van, in 40 which equipment is used to treat patients admitted to a facility

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described in subdivision (a), (d), or (e), and in which the procedures performed are staffed by the medical staff of, or other-healthcare health care practitioners with clinical privileges at, the facility and are subject to the peer review process of the facility but which setting is not a part of a facility described in subdivision (a), (d), or (e).

Nothing in this section shall relieve an association, corporation, firm, partnership, or person from complying with all other provisions of law that are otherwise applicable.

SEC. 12. Section 139.3 of the Labor Code is amended to read: 139.3. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to the extent those services are paid pursuant to Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200), it is unlawful for a physician to refer a person for clinical laboratory, diagnostic nuclear medicine, radiation oncology, physical therapy, physical rehabilitation, psychometric testing, home infusion therapy, outpatient surgery, or diagnostic imaging goods or services, whether for treatment or medical-legal purposes, if the physician, or his or her immediate family, has a financial interest with the person or in the entity that receives the referral.

(b) For purposes of this section and Section 139.31, the following shall apply:

(1) "Diagnostic imaging" includes, but is not limited to, all X-ray, computed axial tomography magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear medicine, positron emission tomography, mammography, and ultrasound goods and services.

(2) "Immediate family" includes the spouse and children of the physician, the parents of the physician, and the spouses of the children of the physician.

(3) "Physician" means a physician as defined in Section 3209.3.

(4) A "financial interest" includes, but is not limited to, any type of ownership, interest, debt, loan, lease, compensation, remuneration, discount, rebate, refund, dividend, distribution, subsidy, or other form of direct or indirect payment, whether in money or otherwise, between a licensee and a person or entity to whom the physician refers a person for a good or service specified in subdivision (a). A financial interest also exists if there is an indirect relationship between a physician and the referral recipient, including, but not limited to, an arrangement whereby a physician has an ownership interest in any entity that leases property to the

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referral recipient. Any financial interest transferred by a physician to, or otherwise established in, any person or entity for the purpose of avoiding the prohibition of this section shall be deemed a financial interest of the physician.

- (5) A "physician's office" is either of the following:
- (A) An office of a physician in solo practice.
- (B) An office in which the services or goods are personally provided by the physician or by employees in that office, or personally by independent contractors in that office, in accordance with other provisions of law. Employees and independent contractors shall be licensed or certified when that licensure or certification is required by law.
- (6) The "office of a group practice" is an office or offices in which two or more physicians are legally organized as a partnership, professional corporation, or not-for-profit corporation licensed according to subdivision (a) of Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code for which all of the following are applicable:
- (A) Each physician who is a member of the group provides substantially the full range of services that the physician routinely provides, including medical care, consultation, diagnosis, or treatment, through the joint use of shared office space, facilities, equipment, and personnel.
- (B) Substantially all of the services of the physicians who are members of the group are provided through the group and are billed in the name of the group and amounts so received are treated as receipts of the group, and except that in the case of multispecialty clinics, as defined in subdivision (*l*) of Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code, physician services are billed in the name of the multispecialty clinic and amounts so received are treated as receipts of the multispecialty clinic.
- (C) The overhead expenses of, and the income from, the practice are distributed in accordance with methods previously determined by members of the group.
 - (7) Outpatient surgery includes both of the following:
- (A) Any procedure performed on an outpatient basis in the operating rooms, ambulatory surgery rooms, endoscopy units, cardiac catheterization laboratories, or other sections of a freestanding ambulatory—surgery elinie surgical center, whether or not licensed under paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code.

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(B) The ambulatory surgery itself.

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- (c) (1) It is unlawful for a licensee to enter into an arrangement or scheme, such as a cross-referral arrangement, that the licensee knows, or should know, has a principal purpose of ensuring referrals by the licensee to a particular entity that, if the licensee directly made referrals to that entity, would be in violation of this section.
- (2) It shall be unlawful for a physician to offer, deliver, receive, or accept any rebate, refund, commission, preference, patronage dividend, discount, or other consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise, as compensation or inducement for a referred evaluation or consultation.
- (d) No claim for payment shall be presented by an entity to any individual, third-party-payor payer, or other entity for any goods or services furnished pursuant to a referral prohibited under this section.
- (e) A physician who refers to or seeks consultation from an organization in which the physician has a financial interest shall disclose this interest to the patient or if the patient is a minor, to the patient's parents or legal guardian in writing at the time of the referral.
- (f) No insurer, self-insurer, or other—payor payer shall pay a charge or lien for any goods or services resulting from a referral in violation of this section.
- (g) A violation of subdivision (a) shall be a misdemeanor. The appropriate licensing board shall review the facts and circumstances of any conviction pursuant to subdivision (a) and take appropriate disciplinary action if the licensee has committed unprofessional conduct. Violations of this section may also be subject to civil penalties of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each offense, which may be enforced by the Insurance Commissioner, Attorney General, or a district attorney. A violation of subdivision (c), (d), (e), or (f) is a public offense and is punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for each violation and appropriate disciplinary action, including revocation of professional licensure, by the Medical Board of California or other appropriate governmental agency.

Introduced by Assembly Member Brownley

February 22, 2007

An act to amend Section 4074 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to pharmacy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 851, as introduced, Brownley. Prescription drugs: informational insert.

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, the knowing violation of which is a crime, provides for the licensing and regulation of the practice of pharmacy by the California Board of Pharmacy, in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires a pharmacist to inform a patient orally or in writing of the harmful effects of a drug dispensed by prescription if the drug poses substantial risk to the person consuming the drug when taken in combination with alcohol, as specified.

This bill would require a pharmacist to include a large print informational insert with any dispensed prescription that poses substantial risk when taken in combination with alcohol or other medications, warning of the risks involved, as specified. Because this bill would impose a new requirement under the Pharmacy Law, the knowing violation of which would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

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Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 4074 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 4074. (a) A pharmacist shall inform a patient orally or in writing of the harmful effects of a drug dispensed by prescription if the drug poses substantial risk to the person consuming the drug when taken in combination with alcohol or if the drug may impair a person's ability to drive a motor vehicle, whichever is applicable, and provided *that* the drug is determined by the board pursuant to subdivision (b) to be a drug or drug type for which this warning shall be given.
 - (b) A pharmacist shall include a large print informational insert with any prescription drug dispensed that poses substantial risk to the person consuming the drug when taken in combination with alcohol or other medications, including prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs, provided that the drug is determined by the board pursuant to subdivision (c) to be a drug or drug type for which this warning is appropriate. The insert itself shall warn the patient of the specific risk involved and may not satisfy this requirement by reference to an outside source of information, such as an Internet Web site.

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(c) The board may by regulation require additional information or labeling.

24 (e)

(d) This section shall not apply to drugs furnished to patients in conjunction with treatment or emergency services provided in health facilities or, except as provided in subdivision—(d) (e), to drugs furnished to patients pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 4056.

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(e) A health facility shall establish and implement a written policy to ensure that each patient shall receive information regarding each medication given at the time of discharge and each medication given pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 4056. This information shall include the use and storage of each medication,

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the precautions and relevant warnings, and the importance of compliance with directions. This information shall be given by a pharmacist or registered nurse, unless already provided by a patient's prescriber, and the written policy shall be developed in collaboration with a physician, a pharmacist, and a registered nurse. The written policy shall be approved by the medical staff. Nothing in this subdivision or any other provision of law shall be construed to require that only a pharmacist provide this consultation.

SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution

Introduced by Assembly Member Davis

February 22, 2007

An act to amend Section 11022 of the Government Code, relating to state agencies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 865, as introduced, Davis. State agencies: live customer service agents.

Existing law requires each state agency to establish a procedure whereby incoming telephone calls on any public line shall be answered within 10 rings during regular business hours, subject to certain exceptions.

This bill would require each state agency to answer an incoming call with a live customer service agent, subject to certain exceptions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 11022 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 3 11022. Each state agency shall establish a procedure pursuant
- 4 to which incoming telephone calls on any public line shall be
- 5 answered by a live customer service agent within 10 rings during
- 6 regular business hours as set forth in Section 11020, except-where
- 7 when emergency or illness require requires adjustments to normal
- staffing levels. This requirement shall be met in every office where

- staff is available, unless compliance would require overtime or
 compensating time off.

Introduced by Assembly Member Bass

February 22, 2007

An act to amend Sections 480, 485, 490, and 491 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1025, as introduced, Bass. Professions and vocations: denial of licensure.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes a board to deny licensure on certain bases, including an applicant's conviction of a crime regardless of whether the conviction has been dismissed on specified grounds, an applicant's performance of any act involving dishonesty, fraud, or deceit with the intent to substantially benefit himself or herself or another or to substantially injure another, or an applicant's performance of any act that would be grounds for suspension or revocation of the license. Existing law requires a board that denies an application for licensure to provide the applicant with notice of the denial, as specified. Existing law authorizes a board to suspend or revoke a license on the basis that a licensee has been convicted of a crime that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession for which the license was issued, regardless of whether the conviction has been dismissed on specified grounds, and requires the board to provide the ex-licensee with certain information upon doing so.

This bill would provide that a person may not be denied licensure or have his or her license suspended or revoked based on a criminal AB 1025 — 2—

conviction that has been dismissed on specified grounds. The bill would also provide that an arrest more than one year old does not constitute grounds for denial of a license pursuant to the above provisions if no disposition is reported. This bill would require the board to provide an applicant or ex-licensee whose application has been denied or whose license has been suspended or revoked based upon a crime with a copy of the criminal history record information relied upon in making the determination, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 480 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

480. (a) A board may deny a license regulated by this code on the grounds that the applicant has *done* one of the following:

- (1) Been convicted of a crime. A conviction within the meaning of this section means a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere. Any action which a board is permitted to take following the establishment of a conviction may be taken when the time for appeal has elapsed, or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, or when an order granting probation is made suspending the imposition of sentence; irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code.
- (2) Done any act involving dishonesty, fraud or deceit with the intent to substantially benefit himself or another, or substantially injure another; or
- (3) Done any act which if done by a licentiate of the business or profession in question, would be grounds for suspension or revocation of license.

The board may deny a license pursuant to this subdivision only if the crime or act is substantially related to the qualifications, functions or duties of the business or profession for which application is made.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, no person shall be denied a license solely on the basis that he *or she* has been convicted of a felony if he *or she* has obtained a certificate of rehabilitation under Section 4852.01 and following of the Penal

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Code or that he *or she* has been convicted of a misdemeanor if he *or she* has met all applicable requirements of the criteria of rehabilitation developed by the board to evaluate the rehabilitation of a person when considering the denial of a license under subdivision (a) of Section 482. *In addition, no person shall be denied a license based on any criminal conviction that has been dismissed pursuant to Section 1203.4 or 1203.4a of the Penal Code.*

- (c) A board may deny a license regulated by this code on the ground that the applicant knowingly made a false statement of fact required to be revealed in the application for such license.
- (d) For purposes of this section, the term "act" does not include arrests more than one year old if no disposition is reported.
- SEC. 2. Section 485 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 485. Upon denial of an application for a license under this chapter or Section 496, the board shall do either of the following:
- (a) File and serve a statement of issues in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- (b) Notify the applicant that the application is denied, stating (1) the reason for the denial, and (2) that the applicant has the right to a hearing under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code if written request for hearing is made within 60 days after service of the notice of denial. Unless written request for hearing is made within the 60-day period, the applicant's right to a hearing is deemed waived.

Service of the notice of denial may be made in the manner authorized for service of summons in civil actions, or by registered mail addressed to the applicant at the latest address filed by the applicant in writing with the board in his or her application or otherwise. Service by mail is complete on the date of mailing.

If the denial of a license is due at least in part to the individual's state or federal criminal history record, the board shall include with the notice of denial a copy of the criminal history record relied upon in making the denial determination. The state or federal criminal history record shall not be modified or altered from its form or content as provided by the Department of Justice, and shall be sent to the address specified by the individual in his or

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her application. The criminal history record shall be provided in
such a manner as to protect the confidentiality and privacy of the
individual's record, and the criminal history information shall not
be made available by the board to any employer.

- SEC. 3. Section 490 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 490. A board may suspend or revoke a license on the ground that the licensee has been convicted of a crime, if the crime is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession for which the license was issued. A conviction within the meaning of this section means a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere. Any action which a board is permitted to take following the establishment of a conviction may be taken when the time for appeal has elapsed, or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, or when an order granting probation is made suspending the imposition of sentence, irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code. No license shall be suspended or revoked based on any criminal conviction that has been dismissed pursuant to Section 1203.4 or 1203.4a of the Penal Code.
- SEC. 4. Section 491 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 491. Upon suspension or revocation of a license by a board on one or more of the grounds specified in Section 490, the board shall *do all of the following*:
- (a) Send a copy of the provisions of Section 11522 of the Government Code to the ex-licensee.
- (b) Send a copy of the criteria relating to rehabilitation formulated under Section 482 to the ex-licensee.
- (c) Send a copy of the criminal history record relied upon in making the determination to suspend or revoke the license to the ex-licensee. The state or federal criminal history record information shall not be modified or altered from its form or content as provided by the Department of Justice, and shall be provided to the board's address of record of the ex-licensee. The criminal history record shall be provided in such a manner as to protect the confidentiality and privacy of the individual's record,

- 1 and the criminal history information shall not be made available
- 2 by the board to any employer.

Introduced by Assembly Member Karnette

February 23, 2007

An act to amend Section 4076 of, and to add Section 4079 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to pharmacies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1276, as introduced, Karnette. Pharmacies: prescription containers: labels.

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, makes the California State Board of Pharmacy responsible for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy. Existing law generally makes it a misdemeanor to knowingly violate the Pharmacy Law.

The Pharmacy Law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing a prescription except in a container that meets the requirements of state and federal law and is correctly labeled with, among other things, the condition for which the drug was prescribed if requested by the patient and if the condition is indicated on the prescription.

This bill would eliminate the labeling requirement pertaining to the condition for which the drug was prescribed, and would instead require the container to be labeled with the intended purpose, as defined, of the drug if indicated on the prescription. The bill would, except for veterinarians, require a person who is authorized to write or issue a prescription to ask the patient or his or her authorized representative whether to indicate the intended purpose of the prescription on the prescription's label.

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Because the bill would specify additional requirements under the Pharmacy Law, the violation of which would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 4076 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 4076. (a) A pharmacist shall not dispense any prescription except in a container that meets the requirements of state and federal law and is correctly labeled with all of the following:
 - (1) Except where the prescriber or the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1,
- 10 or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to
- 11 Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant
- 12 to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section
- 13 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy,
- procedure, or protocol pursuant to either—subparagraph (D) of
- paragraph (4) of, or clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5) of, subdivision (a) of Section 4052 paragraph (4) of subdivision
- 17 (a) of Section 4052.1 or paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section
- 18 4052.2 orders otherwise, either the manufacturer's trade name of
- 19 the drug or the generic name and the name of the manufacturer.
- 20 Commonly used abbreviations may be used. Preparations
- 21 containing two or more active ingredients may be identified by
- the manufacturer's trade name or the commonly used name or the principal active ingredients.
- 24 (2) The directions for the use of the drug.
 - (3) The name of the patient or patients.
- 26 (4) The name of the prescriber or, if applicable, the name of the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized

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procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either subparagraph (D) of paragraph (4) of, or clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5) of, subdivision (a) of Section 4052 paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 4052.1 or paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 4052.2.

(5) The date of issue.

- (6) The name and address of the pharmacy, and prescription number or other means of identifying the prescription.
 - (7) The strength of the drug or drugs dispensed.
 - (8) The quantity of the drug or drugs dispensed.
- (9) The expiration date of the effectiveness of the drug dispensed.
- (10) The condition for which intended purpose of the drug was prescribed if requested by the patient and the condition is or drugs, if indicated on the prescription. As used in this section, "purpose" means a concise description of the symptom or symptoms that the drug is, or the drugs are, intended to treat.
- (11) (A) Commencing January 1, 2006, the physical description of the dispensed medication, including its color, shape, and any identification code that appears on the tablets or capsules, except as follows:
 - (i) Prescriptions dispensed by a veterinarian.
- (ii) An exemption from the requirements of this paragraph shall be granted to a new drug for the first 120 days that the drug is on the market and for the 90 days during which the national reference file has no description on file.
- (iii) Dispensed medications for which no physical description exists in any commercially available database.
 - (B) This paragraph applies to outpatient pharmacies only.
- (C) The information required by this paragraph may be printed on an auxiliary label that is affixed to the prescription container.
- (D) This paragraph shall not become operative if the board, prior to January 1, 2006, adopts regulations that mandate the same labeling requirements set forth in this paragraph.

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(b) If a pharmacist dispenses a prescribed drug by means of a unit dose medication system, as defined by administrative regulation, for a patient in a skilled nursing, intermediate care, or other health care facility, the requirements of this section will be satisfied if the unit dose medication system contains the aforementioned information or the information is otherwise readily available at the time of drug administration.

- (c) If a pharmacist dispenses a dangerous drug or device in a facility licensed pursuant to Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, it is not necessary to include on individual unit dose containers for a specific patient, the name of the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either subparagraph (D) of paragraph (4) of, or clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5) of, subdivision (a) of Section 4052 paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 4052.1 or paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 4052.2.
- (d) If a pharmacist dispenses a prescription drug for use in a facility licensed pursuant to Section 1250 Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, it is not necessary to include the information required in paragraph (11) of subdivision (a) when the prescription drug is administered to a patient by a person licensed under the Medical Practice Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000)), the Nursing Practice Act (Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 2700)), or the Vocational Nursing Practice Act (Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 2840)), who is acting within his or her scope of practice. SEC. 2. Section 4079 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 4079. A person described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 4040 shall ask the patient, or the patient's authorized representative if the patient is either incapacitated or a minor who cannot provide informed consent, whether to indicate the intended

purpose of the prescription on the prescription's label. This section
 does not apply to prescriptions dispensed by veterinarians.

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.

Introduced by Assembly Member Richardson

February 23, 2007

An act to add Section 4076.5 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to pharmacies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1399, as introduced, Richardson. Pharmacies: prescription labels. The existing Pharmacy Law provides for the licensing and regulation of the practice of pharmacy by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law generally makes it a crime to knowingly violate the Pharmacy Law. The Pharmacy Law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing a prescription except in a container that meets the requirements of state and federal law and is correctly labeled with specified information, including directions for use of the drug.

This bill would also require a prescription drug label, upon request of a blind or visually impaired customer, to be readable by an assistive technology device for the blind or visually impaired. Because this bill would impose a new requirement under the Pharmacy Law, the knowing violation of which would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 4076.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 4076.5. Upon the request of a customer who is blind or visually impaired, a pharmacist shall provide a prescription drug label that is readable by an assistive technology device for the blind or visually impaired.
- SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within

the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California

15 Constitution.

Introduced by Assembly Member De La Torre

February 23, 2007

An act to amend Section 56.05 of the Civil Code, relating to personal information.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1587, as introduced, De La Torre. Personal information: pharmacy.

The Confidentiality of Medical Information Act prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, contractor, or corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates from intentionally sharing, selling, using for marketing, or otherwise using any medical information, as defined, for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient, unless a specified exception applies. That law excludes from the definition of marketing communications that are for a specified descriptive purpose, that are tailored to the circumstances of a particular individual, or for which the communicator does not receive remuneration from a 3rd party, as specified.

This bill would additionally exclude from the definition of marketing a written communication or message provided to a pharmacy patient by a pharmacist or pharmacy personnel, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

AB 1587 — 2 —

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 56.05 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

56.05. For purposes of this part:

- (a) "Authorization" means permission granted in accordance with Section 56.11 or 56.21 for the disclosure of medical information.
- (b) "Authorized recipient" means any person who is authorized to receive medical information pursuant to Section 56.10 or 56.20.
- (c) "Contractor" means any person or entity that is a medical group, independent practice association, pharmaceutical benefits manager, or a medical service organization and is not a health care service plan or provider of health care. "Contractor" does not include insurance institutions as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 791.02 of the Insurance Code or pharmaceutical benefits managers licensed pursuant to the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code).
- (d) "Health care service plan" means any entity regulated pursuant to the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code).
- (e) "Licensed health care professional" means any person licensed or certified pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) of the Business and Professions Code, the Osteopathic Initiative Act or the Chiropractic Initiative Act, or Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.
- (f) "Marketing" means to make a communication about a product or service that encourages recipients of the communication to purchase or use the product or service.

"Marketing" does not include any of the following:

- (1) Communications made orally or in writing for which the communicator does not receive direct or indirect remuneration, including, but not limited to, gifts, fees, payments, subsidies, or other economic benefits, from a third party for making the communication.
- (2) Communications made to current enrollees solely for the purpose of describing a provider's participation in an existing health care provider network or health plan network of a

-3- AB 1587

Knox-Keene licensed health plan to which the enrollees already subscribe; communications made to current enrollees solely for the purpose of describing if, and the extent to which, a product or service, or payment for a product or service, is provided by a provider, contractor, or plan or included in a plan of benefits of a Knox-Keene licensed health plan to which the enrollees already subscribe; or communications made to plan enrollees describing the availability of more cost-effective pharmaceuticals.

- (3) Communications that are tailored to the circumstances of a particular individual to educate or advise the individual about treatment options, and otherwise maintain the individual's adherence to a prescribed course of medical treatment, as provided in Section 1399.901 of the Health and Safety Code, for a chronic and seriously debilitating or life-threatening condition as defined in subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 1367.21 of the Health and Safety Code, if the health care provider, contractor, or health plan receives direct or indirect remuneration, including, but not limited to, gifts, fees, payments, subsidies, or other economic benefits, from a third party for making the communication, if all of the following apply:
- (A) The individual receiving the communication is notified in the communication in typeface no smaller than 14-point type of the fact that the provider, contractor, or health plan has been remunerated and the source of the remuneration.
- (B) The individual is provided the opportunity to opt out of receiving future remunerated communications.
- (C) The communication contains instructions in typeface no smaller than 14-point type describing how the individual can opt out of receiving further communications by calling a toll-free number of the health care provider, contractor, or health plan making the remunerated communications. No further communication may be made to an individual who has opted out after 30 calendar days from the date the individual makes the opt out request.
- (4) A written communication or message provided to a pharmacy patient during a face-to-face interaction with a pharmacist or pharmacy personnel, in conjunction with dispensing a prescription drug, if all of the following apply:

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> (A) The communication does not involve the sale or transfer of individually identifiable patient information by the pharmacy to any other entity.

> (B) The communication, either in whole or in part, assists the pharmacist or pharmacy personnel in meeting the goals of Section 601 of Public Law 104-180 with respect to the transmittal of useful information regarding a prescription drug dispensed to the patient.

(C) The content of the communication provides information

regarding any of the following:

(i) The dispensed drug or a disease or health condition for which the dispensed drug is indicated.

(ii) Another treatment or therapy for a disease or health condition for which the dispensed drug is indicated if that treatment or therapy has demonstrable benefits, including being less expensive, being more effective, having fewer or less serious side effects, or offering more convenient dosing than the dispensed drug.

(iii) A drug dispensed to the patient during the preceding three years or a disease or health condition for which that drug is

indicated.

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(iv) General information about a health condition for which the patient's disease or health condition puts the patient at risk and that, if left untreated, may result in worsening of the health, symptoms, or daily functioning of the patient.

(v) General information about a health condition for which the patient may be at risk given the age or gender of the patient and that, if left untreated, may result in worsening of the health,

symptoms, or daily functioning of the patient.

(vi) The information described in clauses (iii) to (v), inclusive, shall not include any mention, by the proprietary name, brand name, or generic name, of a specific drug or other product, treatment, therapy, or service, other than the dispensed drug or a drug dispensed to the patient during the preceding three years.

(D) The pharmacist is available upon request of the patient to answer questions regarding the communication and the communication notifies the patient that he or she should consult

a health care provider.

(E) If the communication is paid for, in whole or in part, by a manufacturer, distributor, or provider of a health care product or service, other than the pharmacy or a business associate of the __5__ AB 1587

pharmacy, the communication shall comply with all of the following:

(i) The communication shall, in a clear written statement placed in a clear and conspicuous location, disclose the source of the sponsorship in a typeface no smaller than 14-point type.

- (ii) If the communication is related to information referenced in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (C) and mentions a prescription drug or other product, treatment, therapy, or service, other than the dispensed prescription drug, by its proprietary name, brand name, or generic name, the communication shall also contain the words "paid advertisement" in a typeface no smaller than 14-point type at the top of each sponsored message.
- (iii) If any part of the sponsored message is printed on a page that is not contiguous with the page that bears the statement required by clause (ii), the part of the message on the noncontiguous page shall also contain the statement described in clause (ii).
- (F) The communication contains instructions in a typeface no smaller than 14-point type describing how the patient can opt out of the portion of the communication that is paid for by a manufacturer, distributor, or provider of a health care product or service by calling a toll-free number. No further sponsored message may be made to an individual who has opted out after 30 calendar days from the date the individual makes the opt out request.
- (g) "Medical information" means any individually identifiable information, in electronic or physical form, in possession of or derived from a provider of health care, health care service plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor regarding a patient's medical history, mental or physical condition, or treatment. "Individually identifiable" means that the medical information includes or contains any element of personal identifying information sufficient to allow identification of the individual, such as the patient's name, address, electronic mail address, telephone number, or social security number, or other information that, alone or in combination with other publicly available information, reveals the individual's identity.
- (h) "Patient" means any natural person, whether or not still living, who received health care services from a provider of health care and to whom medical information pertains.

- (i) "Pharmaceutical company" means any company or business, or an agent or representative thereof, that manufactures, sells, or distributes pharmaceuticals, medications, or prescription drugs. "Pharmaceutical company" does not include a pharmaceutical benefits manager, as included in subdivision (c), or a provider of health care
- health care.

 (j) "Provider of health care" means any person licensed or certified pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) of the Business and Professions Code; any person licensed pursuant to the Osteopathic Initiative Act or the Chiropractic Initiative Act; any person certified pursuant to Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code; any clinic, health dispensary, or health facility licensed pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200) of the Health and Safety Code. "Provider of health care" does not include insurance institutions as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 791.02 of the Insurance Code.

Introduced by Senator Corbett

February 21, 2007

An act relating to pharmacy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 472, as introduced, Corbett. Prescription drugs: labeling requirements.

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensing and regulation of the practice of pharmacy by the California State Board of Pharmacy in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing a prescription except in a container that meets certain labeling requirements.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to adopt a standard format for the labeling of prescription drug containers dispensed in the state, that would include regulations for the font size of printed words on the label and the placement of information of the prescription and would provide that translated prescription drug labels should be made available to the patient if the patient's primary language is not English.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of
- 2 the following:
- 3 (a) Health care costs and spending in California are rising
- 4 dramatically and are expected to continue to increase.

SB 472

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(b) In California, prescription drug spending totaled over \$188 billion in 2004, a \$14 billion dollar per year spending increase 2 3

- (c) Prescription drug cost continues to be among the most significant cost factors in California's overall spending on health care.
- (d) According to the Institution of Medicine of the National Academies, medication errors are among the most common medical errors, harming at least 1.5 million people every year.
- (e) Up to one-half of all medications are taken incorrectly or mixed with other medications that cause dangerous reactions that can lead to injury and death.
- (f) Approximately 46 percent of American adults cannot understand the label on their prescription medications.
- (g) Ninety percent of Medicare patients take medications for chronic conditions and nearly one-half of them take five or more different medications.
- (h) It is the intention of the Legislature to adopt a standard format for the labeling of prescription drug containers dispensed in the state. That would include regulations for the font size of printed words on the label and the placement of information of the prescription and would provide that translated prescription drug labels should be made available to the patient if the patient's primary language is not English.

Introduced by Senator Oropeza

February 22, 2007

An act to add Section 4410 to the Business and Professions Code, and to add Article 3 (commencing with Section 128199) to Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 107 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to pharmacy technicians.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 615, as introduced, Oropeza. Pharmacy technicians: scholarship and loan repayment program.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacy technicians by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law authorizes the imposition of a biennial license renewal fee upon pharmacy technicians.

This bill would authorize a pharmacy technician to make a \$10 contribution at the time of renewing a license, to be deposited in the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program Fund.

(2) Existing law establishes in the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development the California Pharmacist Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program to provide scholarships to pay for the educational expenses of pharmacy students and to repay qualifying educational loans of pharmacists who agree to serve in areas of the state where unmet priority needs exist, as specified. Existing law requires the office to administer the program utilizing the same general guidelines applicable to specified federal programs, with the exception that no matching funds shall be required from any entity in the practice site area.

_ 2 _ SB 615

This bill would establish the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program to provide scholarships to pay for the educational expenses of pharmacy technician students and to repay qualifying educational loans of pharmacy technicians who agree to serve in areas of the state where unmet priority needs exist, as specified. The bill would require the office to administer this program in the same manner as the program for pharmacists, including that no matching funds shall be required from any entity in the practice site area.

(3) Existing law establishes the California Pharmacist Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program Fund in the State Treasury, and requires that the moneys in the fund be available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of implementing the program. Existing law provides that the program shall be implemented only to the extent that sufficient moneys are available in the fund.

This bill would establish the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program Fund, under the same terms and conditions, for purposes of implementing the program established by the bill.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 4410 is added to the Business and 1
- 2 Professions Code, to read: 3 4410. At the time a pharmacy technician license is renewed
- pursuant to subdivision (r) of Section 4400, the pharmacy
- technician may make a contribution of ten dollars (\$10), to be 5
- submitted to the board, for the sole purpose of funding the
- California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment 7
- Program established pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with 8
- Section 128199) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 107 of the 9
- Health and Safety Code. The contribution submitted pursuant to 10
- this section shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to 11
- the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan 12
- Repayment Program Fund established pursuant to Section 128199.5 13
- of the Health and Safety Code. 14

3 SB 615

SEC. 2. Article 3 (commencing with Section 128199) is added to Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 107 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

Article 3. California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program

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- 128199. (a) (1) There is hereby established in the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program.
- (2) The program shall provide scholarships to pay for the educational expenses of pharmacy technician school students and to repay qualifying educational loans of pharmacy technicians who agree to participate in designated medically underserved areas as provided in this section.
- (b) The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development shall administer the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program utilizing the same general guidelines applicable to the federal National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program established pursuant to Section 254 *l* of Title 42 of the United States Code and the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program established pursuant to Section 254 *l*-1 of Title 42 of the United States Code, except as follows:
- (1) A pharmacy technician or pharmacy technician student shall be eligible to participate in the program if he or she agrees to provide pharmacy technician services in a practice site located in areas of the state where unmet priority needs for primary care family physicians exist as determined by the Health Workforce Policy Commission.
- (2) No matching funds shall be required from any entity in the practice site area.
- (c) This section shall be implemented only to the extent that sufficient moneys are available in the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program Fund to administer the program.
- 128199.5. The California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program Fund is hereby established in the State Treasury. Revenues from the contributions made pursuant to Section 4410 of the Business and Professions Code, as well as any other private or public funds made available for purposes of

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- 1 the California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan
- 2 Repayment Program, shall be deposited into the fund. Upon
- 3 appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund shall be
- 4 available for expenditure by the Office of Statewide Health
- 5 Planning and Development for purposes of implementing the
- 6 California Pharmacy Technician Scholarship and Loan Repayment
- 7 Program pursuant to this article. The Office of Statewide Health
- 8 Planning and Development shall be under no obligation to
- 9 administer a program under this article until sufficient moneys
- 10 have been accumulated in the fund and appropriated to the office
- 11 by the Legislature.

Introduced by Senator Ridley-Thomas

February 23, 2007

An act to amend Sections 4001 and 4003 of, and to repeal Section 101.1 of, the Business and Professions Code, relating to regulatory boards.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 963, as introduced, Ridley-Thomas. Regulatory boards: termination.

Existing law creates the Department of Consumer Affairs within the State and Consumer Services Agency. Under existing law, the department consists of boards that license and regulate members of various professions and vocations. Existing law provides for the boards to become inoperative on a specified date unless that date is extended or deleted by the Legislature. Under existing law, when a board becomes inoperative, the department succeeds to and is vested with all the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities and jurisdiction of the board and its executive officer that are not otherwise repealed or made inoperative.

This bill would delete that provision that requires the department to succeed to the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of an inoperative board.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 101.1 of the Business and Professions 2 Code is repealed.

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101.1. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that all existing and proposed consumer-related boards or categories of licensed professionals be subject to a review every four years to evaluate and determine whether each board has demonstrated a public need for the continued existence of that board in accordance with enumerated factors and standards as set forth in Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

- (b) (1) In the event that any board, as defined in Section 477, becomes inoperative or is repealed in accordance with the act that added this section, or by subsequent acts, the Department of Consumer Affairs shall succeed to and is vested with all the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities and jurisdiction not otherwise repealed or made inoperative of that board and its executive officer.
- (2) Any provision of existing law that provides for the appointment of board members and specifies the qualifications and tenure of board members shall not be implemented and shall have no force or effect while that board is inoperative or repealed. Every reference to the inoperative or repealed board, as defined in Section 477, shall be deemed to be a reference to the department.
- (3) Notwithstanding Section 107, any provision of law authorizing the appointment of an executive officer by a board subject to the review described in Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473), or prescribing his or her duties, shall not be implemented and shall have no force or effect while the applicable board is inoperative or repealed. Any reference to the executive officer of an inoperative or repealed board shall be deemed to be a reference to the director or his or her designee.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that subsequent legislation to extend or repeal the inoperative date for any board shall be a separate bill for that purpose.
- SEC. 2. Section 4001 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 4001. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a California State Board of Pharmacy in which the administration and enforcement of this chapter is vested. The board consists of 13 members.
 - (b) The Governor shall appoint seven competent pharmacists who reside in different parts of the state to serve as members of the board. The Governor shall appoint four public members, and the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly

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shall each appoint a public member who shall not be a licensee of the board, any other board under this division, or any board referred to in Section 1000 or 3600.

- (c) At least five of the seven pharmacist appointees to the board shall be pharmacists who are actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy. Additionally, the membership of the board shall include at least one pharmacist representative from each of the following practice settings: an acute care hospital, an independent community pharmacy, a chain community pharmacy, and a long-term health care or skilled nursing facility. The pharmacist appointees shall also include a pharmacist who is a member of a labor union that represents pharmacists. For the purposes of this subdivision, a "chain community pharmacy" means a chain of 75 or more stores in California under the same ownership, and an "independent community pharmacy" means a pharmacy owned by a person or entity who owns no more than four pharmacies in California.
- (d) Members of the board shall be appointed for a term of four years. No person shall serve as a member of the board for more than two consecutive terms. Each member shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor or until one year shall have elapsed since the expiration of the term for which the member was appointed, whichever first occurs. Vacancies occurring shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.
- (e) Each member of the board shall receive a per diem and expenses as provided in Section 103.
- (f) In accordance with Sections 101.1 and Section 473.1, this section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2010, and, as of January 1, 2011, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes effective on or before January 1, 2011, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).
- SEC. 3. Section 4003 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 4003. (a) The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter. The executive

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officer may or may not be a member of the board as the board may determine.

- (b) The executive officer shall receive the compensation as established by the board with the approval of the Director of Finance. The executive officer shall also be entitled to travel and other expenses necessary in the performance of his or her duties.
- (c) The executive officer shall maintain and update in a timely fashion records containing the names, titles, qualifications, and places of business of all persons subject to this chapter.
- (d) The executive officer shall give receipts for all money received by him or her and pay it to the Department of Consumer Affairs, taking its receipt therefor. Besides the duties required by this chapter, the executive officer shall perform other duties pertaining to the office as may be required of him or her by the board.
- (e) In accordance with Sections 101.1 and Section 473.1, this section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2010, and, as of January 1, 2011, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes effective on or before January 1, 2011, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

Introduced by Senators Simitian and Kuehl

February 23, 2007

An act to add Chapter 6.9.2 (commencing with Section 25400.50) to Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to pharmaceuticals.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 966, as introduced, Simitian. Pharmaceutical drug disposal.

(1) Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to take renewal actions with respect to a hazardous substance that is an illegal controlled substance, a precursor of a controlled substance, or a material intended to be used in the manufacture of controlled substances, and the department is authorized to expend funds appropriated from the Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account in the General Fund for this purpose.

This bill would require every retailer of pharmaceutical drugs, as defined, on and after July 1, 2008, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of pharmaceutical drugs for proper disposal that includes specified elements. The bill would provide that any person who violates those provisions shall, if convicted, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to specified civil and criminal penalties. Because the bill would create a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

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Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 6.9.2 (commencing with Section 25400.50) is added to Chapter 4 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

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CHAPTER 6.9.2. PHARMACEUTICAL DRUG DISPOSAL

- 25400.50. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (a) The United States Geological Survey conducted a study in 2002 sampling 139 streams across 30 states and found that 80 percent had measurable concentrations of prescription and nonprescription drugs, steroids, and reproductive hormones.
- (b) Exposure, even to low levels of pharmaceuticals, has been shown to have negative effects on fish and other aquatic species and may have negative effects on human health.
- (c) In order to reduce the likelihood of improper disposal of pharmaceuticals, it is the purpose of this article to establish a program through which the public may return and ensure the safe and environmentally sound disposal of pharmaceutical drugs and may do so in a way that is convenient for consumers and cost effective for retailers.
- 25400.51. For the purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
- (a) "Consumer" means an individual purchaser or owner of a pharmaceutical drug. "Consumer" does not include a business, corporation, limited partnership, or an entity involved in a wholesale transaction between a distributor and retailer.
- (b) "Pharmaceutical drug" means a prescription or over-the-counter drug, including, but not limited to, a drug as defined in Section 109925 or the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. Sec. 321(g)(1)).
- 33 (c) "Retailer" means a person or entity who makes a retail sale 34 of a pharmaceutical drug to a consumer in this state.

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(d) "Sale" includes, but is not limited to, transactions conducted through sales outlets, catalogs, or the Internet, or any other similar electronic means, but does not include a sale that is a wholesale transaction with a distributor or retailer.

25400.52. (a) On and after July 1, 2008, every retailer shall have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of pharmaceutical drugs for proper disposal.

- (b) A system for the acceptance and collection of pharmaceutical drugs for proper disposal shall, at a minimum, include all of the following elements:
- (1) The take-back, at no cost to the consumer, of a pharmaceutical drug, the type or brand of which the retailer sold or previously sold.
- (2) A notice to consumers that shall include informational materials, including, but not limited to, Internet Web site links or a telephone number, placed on the invoice or purchase order, or packaged with the pharmaceutical drug, that provide consumers access to obtain more information about the opportunities and locations for no-cost pharmaceutical drug recycling.
- (3) Information made available to consumers about pharmaceutical drug return opportunities provided by the retailer and encouraging consumers to utilize those opportunities. This information may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:
- (A) Signage that is prominently displayed and easily visible to the consumer.
- (B) Written materials provided to the consumer at the time of purchase or delivery, or both.
- (C) Reference to the pharmaceutical drug take-back opportunity in retailer advertising or other promotional materials, or both.
- (D) Direct communications with the consumer at the time of purchase.
- (c) If a retailer is participating in an existing pharmaceutical drug take-back system and the system otherwise complies with the requirements of this article.
- 25400.53. On and after July 1, 2008, it is unlawful for a retailer to sell a pharmaceutical drug to a consumer unless the retailer complies with this article, and any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

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25400.54. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who violates this chapter shall, if convicted, be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both the 5 imprisonment and fine.

SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Agenda Item H3

Other Legislation Introduced: For Information Only

STATE AND CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR

To: Legislation and Regulation Committee

From: Staff

Subject: Other Legislation Introduces: For Information Only

Following are additional legislative proposals that may be of interest to the board and/or the profession but most likely will not result in a formal board position.

Introduced by Assembly Member Laird (Coauthors: Assembly Members Hancock, Leno, Lieber, and Saldana)

(Coauthors: Senators Kehoe and Kuehl)

December 4, 2006

An act to amend Sections 125.6, 16721, 16721.5, 19572, 23426.5, 23428.19, 23428.28, and 23438 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 82, 83, 84, 85, and 1747.80 of the Civil Code, to amend Sections 204 and 425.15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend Sections 5047.5 and 24001.5 of the Corporations Code, to amend Sections 66030, 66251, 66270, 66292, 66292.1, 66292.2, 69535, 72011,72014, 89757, and 92150 of the Education Code, to amend Section 2110 of the Elections Code, to amend Sections 11015, 11131, 54091, 54092, 54961, and 68088 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 1317, 1317.3, and 11801 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Section 10115.7 of the Public Contract Code, to amend Sections 5080.18 and 5080.34 of the Public Resources Code, to amend Sections 453 and 12751.3 of the Public Utilities Code, to amend Section 24343.2 of, and to repeal and amend Section 17269 of, the Revenue and Taxation Code, and to amend Sections 4666, 5348, 5806, 10000, 16522.1, and 18907 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to discrimination.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 14, as introduced, Laird. Discrimination: Civil Rights Act of 2007.

(1) The Unruh Civil Rights Act entitles all persons within the jurisdiction of this state to the full and equal accommodations,

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advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments, regardless of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

Under existing law, persons holding licenses under the provisions of the Business and Professions Code are subject to disciplinary action for refusing, or aiding or inciting another licensee to refuse, to perform the licensed services because of the prospective recipient's race, color, sex, religion, ancestry, disability, marital status, or national origin. Existing law also creates an exception to that prohibition for healing arts practitioners if the licensed activity sought would pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others.

This bill would enact the Civil Rights Act of 2007, and would instead subject those licensees to disciplinary action if the above-described discrimination is based upon the prospective recipient's sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation. This bill would also provide, however, that nothing in these provisions would require any healing arts practitioner to perform a licensed activity for which he or she is not qualified.

(2) Existing law provides that no person within the jurisdiction of this state shall be excluded or required to be excluded from a business transaction on the basis of a policy expressed in any document or writing and imposed by a 3rd party if that policy requires discrimination against that person on the basis of the person's sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin, or on the basis that the person conducts or has conducted business in a particular location.

This bill would instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation, or on the basis that the person conducts or has conducted business in a particular location.

(3) Existing law provides that-it is an unlawful trust and an unlawful restraint of trade for any person to grant or accept any letter of credit, or other document that evidences the transfer of funds or credit, or enter into any contract for the exchange of goods or services, if the letter of credit, contract, or other document contains any provision that requires any person to discriminate against, or to certify that he, she, or it has not dealt with, any other person on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin, or on the basis of a person's lawful business association.

This bill would instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical

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condition, marital status, or sexual orientation, or on the basis of a person's lawful business association.

(4) The Horse Racing Law authorizes the California Horse Racing Board to provide by rule for the exclusion or ejection of specified persons from any horse racing inclosure. Notwithstanding that authorization, the law prohibits the board from providing by rule for the exclusion or ejection of a person on the ground of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, or sex.

This bill would instead prohibit the board from excluding or ejecting a person on the ground of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(5) Existing law prohibits tennis, handball, racquetball, and beach and athletic clubs from discriminating against any person on account of specified characteristics.

This bill would conform those provisions to the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and instead prohibit those clubs from discriminating on account of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(6) Existing law requires every alcoholic beverage club licensee that restricts membership or the use of its services or facilities on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin to incorporate a printed statement on its receipts that the expenditures covered by those receipts are nondeductible for tax purposes.

This bill would instead impose that requirement upon every alcoholic beverage club licensee that restricts membership or the use of its services or facilities on the basis of ancestry, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(7) The California Fair Dealership Law prohibits various acts of discrimination based on race, color, religion, national ancestry, or sex, with regard to the granting of dealerships, as defined.

This bill would conform those provisions to the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and instead prohibit that discrimination based upon sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(8) A provision of the Song-Beverly Credit Card Act of 1971 prohibits a card issuer, as defined, from refusing to issue a credit card to a person solely because of that person's race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, or sex.

This bill would conform that provision to the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon sex, race, color,

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religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(9) Existing law specifies that no eligible person shall be exempt from service as a trial juror by reason of occupation, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, economic status, or sexual orientation, or for any other reason.

This bill would instead specify that no eligible person shall be exempt from service as a trial juror by reason of occupation, economic status, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability, or for any other reason.

(10) Existing law provides that no cause of action may be maintained against a person serving without compensation as a director or officer of a nonprofit corporation incorporated pursuant to specified provisions of the nonprofit corporation law on account of any negligent act or omission by that person within the scope of that person's duties, except by court order or if the corporation unlawfully restricts membership, services, or benefits conferred on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, disability, political affiliation, or age.

This bill would instead except from that immunity a director or officer of an onprofit corporation that unlawfully restricts membership, services, or benefits on the basis of ancestry, marital status, political affiliation, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(11) Existing law provides that it is the policy of the state to afford all persons equal rights and opportunities in the postsecondary institutions of the state, regardless of specified factors. Existing law prohibits those institutions from discriminating on the basis of those factors, and requires the governing board of each community college district, the Chancellor of the California State University, the president of each California State University campus, the President of the University of California, and the chancellor of each University of California campus to ensure that campus programs and activities are free from discrimination based upon those factors.

This bill would recast those factors in terms of, among others, sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(12) Existing law requires Cal Grant Program awards to be awarded without regard to race, religion, creed, sex, or age.

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This bill would instead require Cal Grant Program awards to be awarded without regard to age, sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(13) Existing law prohibits the funds of a community college district, California State University, or University of California to be used for membership with, or for any participation involving a financial payment or contribution to, any private organization which membership practices are discriminatory on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, religion, or national origin.

This bill would instead prohibit those funds from being used for membership or participation with any private organization that discriminates on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(14) Existing law prohibits a county elections official from refusing to deputize a person to register voters because of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, disability, religious or political affiliation, or age.

This bill would instead prohibit that refusal to deputize if based upon a person's ancestry, marital status, political affiliation, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(15) Existing law prohibits the state from using state funds for membership or any participation involving any private organization or the use of a facility which membership practices discriminate on the basis of, among others, race, creed, color, sex, religion, or national origin. Existing law also prohibits the legislative body of a local agency from using a facility which practices discriminate on the basis of those factors.

This bill would instead prohibit that state or local involvement and use of private facilities if the organization or facility discriminates on the basis of, among others, ancestry, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(16) Existing law requires a city, county, or other local agency that owns, operates, or controls a public beach, or access to that beach, to allow for its use by any person regardless of color, race, religion, ancestry, sex, national origin, or residence.

This bill would conform that provision to the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and allow for that access regardless of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry,

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national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, sexual orientation, or residence.

(17) Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to provide by rule of court for racial, ethnic, gender bias, and sexual harassment training for judges, commissioners, and referees.

This bill would further authorize the Judicial Council to provide by rule of court for training for judges, commissioners, and referees on any other bias based on race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(18) Existing law prohibits the provision of emergency services and care to be based upon, or affected by, a person's race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, citizenship, age, sex, preexisting medical condition, physical or mental handicap, insurance status, economic status, or ability to pay for medical services, except as specified, and requires every hospital to adopt that policy.

This bill would instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon ethnicity, citizenship, age, preexisting medical condition, insurance status, economic status, ability to pay for medical services, sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation, except as specified, and would require every hospital to adopt that policy.

(19) Existing law authorizes each county to apply to the State Department of Health Services for funds for the purposes of alleviating problems in its county related to alcohol and drug abuse. Existing law authorizes each county to administer and coordinate all county alcohol and other drug programs funded by the state. Existing law requires every county alcohol and drug program administrator to assure compliance with applicable laws relating to discrimination against any person because of race, creed, age, religion, sex, sexual preference, or disabling conditions.

This bill would instead require every county alcohol and drug program administrator to assure compliance with applicable laws relating to discrimination against any person because of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(20) Existing law prohibits state governmental entities and contractors from discriminating in the awarding of any contract or subcontract on the basis of race, color, sex, ethnic origin, or ancestry.

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This bill would instead prohibit that discrimination on the basis of ancestry, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(21) Existing law governs contracts for state park system concessions, and prohibits discrimination by a concessionaire or his or her agents or employees against any person because of the race, color, religion, sex, marital status, national origin, or ancestry of that person.

This bill would conform those provisions to the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and would instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(22) Existing law prohibits a public utility from charging a person different rates or deposit amounts because of that person's race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, occupation, sex, marital status, or change in marital status.

This bill would instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon occupation, sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, marital status, or sexual orientation.

(23) The Municipal Utility District Act prohibits a municipal utility district from discriminating in the awarding and performance of district contracts on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, marital status, sexual preference, creed, ancestry, medical condition, or retaliation.

This bill would instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon marital status, ancestry, medical condition, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, disability, or retaliation.

(24) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law prohibit tax deductions based upon payments or expenditures made at a club that restricts membership or the use of its services or facilities on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin.

This bill would instead prohibit those deductions if made at a club that discriminates on the basis of ancestry, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability. The bill would also delete an identical and duplicate provision as that described above.

(25) Existing law requires the state to contract with appropriate agencies to provide regional centers in the community for persons with developmental disabilities. Existing law prohibits those regional centers from conducting any meeting, conference, or other function in any

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facility that discriminates on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, or disability.

This bill would further prohibit those centers from conducting any meeting, conference, or other function in any facility that discriminates on the basis of ancestry, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(26) Existing law requires any county that chooses to provide assisted outpatient treatment services to consider the cultural, linguistic, gender, age, and special needs of minorities in the target populations.

This bill would instead require those counties to consider the cultural, linguistic, and special needs based upon race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability in the target populations.

(27) Existing law requires the State Department of Mental Health to establish service standards that ensure that members of the target population are identified and that services are provided to assist those members. Existing law requires those individual personal service plans to ensure that members of the target population involved in the system of care receive age, gender, and culturally appropriate services, to the extent feasible.

This bill would instead require those service plans to ensure that members of the target population receive culturally appropriate services or appropriate services based upon race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability, to the extent feasible.

(28) Existing law specifies that for the purposes of the Welfare and Institutions Code that aid shall be administered and services provided promptly and humanely, with due regard for the preservation of family life, and without discrimination on account of race, national origin or ancestry, religion, sex, marital status, or political affiliation.

This bill would instead specify that those services be provided without discrimination on account of ancestry, marital status, political affiliation, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(29) Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to adopt regulations to govern county transitional housing placement programs that provide supervised housing services to youth meeting specified criteria. Existing law requires the department to review the admission criteria to ensure that the criteria are sufficient to protect

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participants and that they do not discriminate on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, or disability.

This bill would instead require that the admission criteria do not discriminate on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability.

(30) Existing law establishes a statewide program to enable specified recipients of aid and other low-income households to receive food stamps under the federal Food Stamp Program. Existing law provides that in the determination of eligibility for food stamps, there shall be no discrimination against any household by reason of race, color, religious creed, national origin, sex, marital status, or political belief, to the extent not in conflict with federal law.

This bill would instead prohibit that discrimination if based upon marital status, political belief, race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, or disability, to the extent not in conflict with federal law.

(31) This bill would further provide that the changes made by specified provisions of the act are to be construed as illustrative, rather than restrictive.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as "The Civil Rights Act of 2007."
- 3 SEC. 2. Section 125.6 of the Business and Professions Code 4 is amended to read:
- 5 125.6. Every (a) With regard to an applicant, every person
- 6 who holds a license under the provisions of this code is subject to
- disciplinary action under the disciplinary provisions of this code applicable to such that person if, because of the applicant's race,
- 9 eolor, sex, religion, ancestry, disability, marital status, or national
- 10 origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e)
- of Section 51 of the Civil Code, he or she refuses to perform the
- 12 licensed activity or aids or incites the refusal to perform-such that
- 13 licensed activity by another licensee, or if, because of the
- 14 applicant's race, color, sex, religion, ancestry, disability, marital
- 15 status, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in
- 16 subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code, he or she

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- makes any discrimination, or restriction in the performance of the licensed activity. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to apply to discrimination by employers with regard to employees or prospective employees, nor shall this section authorize action against any club license issued pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 23425) of Chapter 3 of Division 9 because of
- discriminatory membership policy. The presence of architectural barriers to an individual with physical disabilities—which that conform to applicable state or local building codes and regulations shall not constitute discrimination under this section.

Nothing

(b) (1) Nothing in this section requires a person licensed pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) to permit an individual to participate in, or benefit from, the licensed activity of the licensee where that individual poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others. For this purpose, the term "direct threat" means a significant risk to the health or safety of others that cannot be eliminated by a modification of policies, practices, or procedures or by the provision of auxiliary aids and services.

"License," as used in this section, includes "certificate," "permit," "authority," and "registration" or any other indicia giving authorization to engage in a business or profession regulated by this code.

(2) Nothing in this section requires a person licensed pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) to perform a licensed activity for which he or she is not qualified to perform.

"Applicant,"

- (c) (1) "Applicant," as used in this section, means a person applying for licensed services provided by a person licensed under this code.
- "Disability" means any of the following with respect to an individual:
- (a) A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual.
 - (b) A record of such an impairment.
 - (e) Being regarded as having such an impairment.
- (2) "License," as used in this section, includes "certificate," "permit," "authority," and "registration" or any other indicia giving authorization to engage in a business or profession regulated by this code.

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SEC. 3. Section 16721 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

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16721. Recognizing that the California Constitution prohibits a person from being disqualified from entering or pursuing a business, profession, vocation, or employment because of sex, race, creed, color, or national or ethnic origin, and guarantees the free exercise and enjoyment of religion without discrimination or preference; and recognizing that these and other basic, fundamental constitutional principles are directly affected and denigrated by certain on-going practices in the business and commercial world, it is necessary that provisions protecting and enhancing a person's right to enter or pursue business and to freely exercise and enjoy religion, consistent with law, be established.

- (a) No person within the jurisdiction of this state shall be excluded from a business transaction on the basis of a policy expressed in any document or writing and imposed by a third party where such that policy requires discrimination against that person on the basis of the person's sex, race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code or on the basis that the person conducts or has conducted business in a particular location.
- (b) No person within the jurisdiction of this state shall require another person to be excluded, or be required to exclude another person, from a business transaction on the basis of a policy expressed in any document or writing—which that requires discrimination against—such that other person on the basis of—that person's sex, race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code or on the basis that the person conducts or has conducted business in a particular location.
- (c) Any violation of any provision of this section is a conspiracy against trade.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person, on this basis of his or her individual ideology or preferences, from doing business or refusing to do business with any other person consistent with law.
- SEC. 4. Section 16721.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- is amended to read:
 16721.5. (a) It is an unlawful trust and an unlawful restraint
 of trade for any person to do the following:

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(1) Grant or accept any letter of credit, or other document which that evidences the transfer of funds or credit, or enter into any contract for the exchange of goods or services, where the letter of credit, contract, or other document contains any provision-which that requires any person to discriminate against or to certify that he, she, or it has not dealt with any other person on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code, or on the basis of a person's lawful business associations.

(b)

(2) To refuse to grant or accept any letter of credit, or other document-which that evidences the transfer of funds or credit, or to refuse to enter into any contract for the exchange of goods or services, on the ground that it does not contain—such a discriminatory provision or certification.

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(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any letter of credit, contract, or other document-which that contains any provision pertaining to a labor dispute or an unfair labor practice if the other provisions of such that letter of credit, contract, or other document do not otherwise violate the provisions of this section.

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(c) For purposes of this section, the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of a person's business associations shall be deemed not to include the requiring of association with particular employment or a particular group as a prerequisite to 30 obtaining group rates or discounts on insurance, recreational activities, or other similar benefits.

- (d) For purposes of this section, "person" shall include, but not 33 be limited to, individuals, firms partnerships, associations, 34 corporations, and governmental agencies. 35
- SEC. 5. Section 19572 of the Business and Professions Code 36 is amended to read: 37
- 19572. The board may, by rule, provide for the exclusion or 38 ejection from any inclosure where horse races are authorized, or 39 from specified portions of such that inclosure, of any known 40

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bookmaker, known tout, person who has been convicted of a violation of any provision of this chapter or of any law prohibiting bookmaking or any other illegal form of wagering on horse races, or any other person whose presence in the inclosure would, in the opinion of the board, be inimical to the interests of the state or of legitimate horse racing, or both. No-such rule shall provide for the exclusion or ejection of any person on the ground of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, or sex any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 6. Section 23426.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

23426.5. (a) For purposes of this article, "club" also means any tennis club that maintains not less than four regulation tennis courts, together with the necessary facilities and clubhouse, has members paying regular monthly dues, has been in existence for not less than 45 years, and is not associated with a common interest development as defined in Section 1351 of the Civil Code, a community apartment project as defined in Section 11004 of this code, a project consisting of condominiums as defined in Section 783 of the Civil Code, or a mobilehome park as defined in Section 18214 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any club licensed pursuant to this section to make any discrimination, distinction, or restriction against any person on account of the person's color, race, religion, ancestry, national origin, sex, or age or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 7. Section 23428.19 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

23428.19. For purposes of this article, "club" also means any private club organized to play handball or racquetball, which owns, maintains, or operates a building containing not less than four regulation-size handball or racquetball courts, which has members, and the members of which each pay regular monthly dues. As used in this section, a "regulation-size handball or racquetball court" is a court meeting the standards for such regulation courts as are promulgated by the United States Handball Association or an equivalent organization.

It shall be unlawful for any club licensed pursuant to this section to make any discrimination, distinction, or restriction against any person on account of such person's color, race, religion, ancestry, AB 14 — 14—

1 or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision 2 (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 8. Section 23428.28 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

23428.28. For the purposes of this article, "club" also means any beach and athletic club that owns, maintains, or operates a standard Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) swimming pool together with the necessary facilities and clubhouse, has a minimum of 500 members paying regular monthly dues, and has continuously operated for not less than one year.

No license shall be issued to any beach and athletic club qualifying as a club pursuant to this section if the beach and athletic club in any manner restricts membership or the use of its facilities on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex, or age or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 9. Section 23438 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

23438. (a) Any alcoholic beverage club licensee which restricts membership or the use of its services or facilities on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code shall, when issuing a receipt for expenses which may otherwise be used by taxpayers for deduction purposes pursuant to Section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, or Section 24343 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, for purposes of the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, incorporate a printed statement on the receipt as follows:

"The expenditures covered by this receipt are nondeductible for state income tax purposes or franchise tax purposes."

- (b) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Expenses" means expenses, as defined in Section 17269 or 24343.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (2) "Club" means a club holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to the provisions of this division, except a club holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to Section 23425.
 - SEC. 10. Section 82 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 39 82. This part shall be liberally construed and applied to promote 40 its underlying purposes and policies, which are as follows:

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(a) The prohibition of discrimination based upon-race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, or sex any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 in the granting, sale, transfer, bequest, termination, and nonrenewal of dealerships; and, dealerships.

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- (b) The requirements of this part shall not be varied by contract or agreement and any portion of a contract or agreement purporting to do so is void and unenforceable.
 - SEC. 11. Section 83 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 83. On or after January 1, 1981, no grantor, directly or indirectly, shall refuse to grant a dealership to any person because of the race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, or sex of such person any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51.
 - SEC. 12. Section 84 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 84. On or after January 1, 1981, no grantor, directly or indirectly, may terminate, cancel, or refuse to renew a dealership agreement with a dealer because of the race, eolor, religion, national origin, ancestry, or sex of the dealer any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51.
 - SEC. 13. Section 85 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 85. On or after January 1, 1981, no grantor or dealer, directly or indirectly, shall refuse to make or to consent to an assignment, sale, transfer, or bequest of a dealership to any person, or to the intestate succession to the dealership by any person, because of the race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, or sex of such person any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51. This section shall not be construed to create any right in a dealer to assign, sell, transfer, or bequeath a dealership where the right did not exist prior to January 1, 1981.
- SEC. 14. Section 1747.80 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 1747.80. (a) No card issuer shall refuse to issue a credit card to any person solely because of that person's race, religious creed, eolor, national origin, ancestry or sex any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51.
- 38 (b) Any card issuer who willfully violates this section is liable 39 for each and every-such offense for the actual damages, and two 40 hundred fifty dollars (\$250) in addition thereto, suffered by any

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person denied a credit card solely for the reasons set forth in subdivision (a), and in. *In* addition—such, *that* person may petition the court to order the card issuer to issue him *or her* a credit card upon—such *the* terms, conditions, and standards as the card issuer normally utilizes in granting credit to other individuals.

- SEC. 15. Section 204 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 204. (a) No eligible person shall be exempt from service as a trial juror by reason of occupation, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, economic status, or sexual orientation any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code, or for any other reason. No person shall be excused from service as a trial juror except as specified in subdivision (b).
- (b) An eligible person may be excused from jury service only for undue hardship, upon themselves or upon the public, as defined by the Judicial Council.
- SEC. 16. Section 425.15 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 425.15. (a) No cause of action against a person serving without compensation as a director or officer of a nonprofit corporation described in this section, on account of any negligent act or omission by that person within the scope of that person's duties as a director acting in the capacity of a board member, or as an officer acting in the capacity of, and within the scope of the duties of, an officer, shall be included in a complaint or other pleading unless the court enters an order allowing the pleading that includes that claim to be filed after the court determines that the party seeking to file the pleading has established evidence that substantiates the claim. The court may allow the filing of a pleading that includes that claim following the filing of a verified petition therefor accompanied by the proposed pleading and supporting affidavits stating the facts upon which the liability is based. The court shall order service of the petition upon the party against whom the action is proposed to be filed and permit that party to submit opposing affidavits prior to making its determination. The filing of the petition, proposed pleading, and accompanying affidavits shall toll the running of any applicable statute of limitations until the final determination of the matter, which ruling, if favorable to the petitioning party, shall permit the proposed pleading to be filed.

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(b) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the plaintiff to discover evidence on the issue of damages.

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- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any action against a nonprofit corporation for any negligent action or omission of a volunteer director or officer occurring within the scope of the person's duties.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, "compensation" means remuneration whether by way of salary, fee, or other consideration for services rendered. However, the payment of per diem, mileage, or other reimbursement expenses to a director or officer shall not constitute compensation.
- (e) (1) This section applies only to officers and directors of nonprofit corporations that are subject to Part 2 (commencing with Section 5110), Part 3 (commencing with Section 7110), or Part 4 (commencing with Section 9110) of Division 2 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code that are organized to provide charitable, educational, scientific, social, or other forms of public service and that are exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(1), except any credit union, or Section 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), 501(c)(7), or 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (2) This section does not apply to any corporation that unlawfully restricts membership, services, or benefits conferred on the basis of race, religious erced, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, disability, political affiliation, or age any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- SEC. 17. Section 5047.5 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 5047.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the services of directors and officers of nonprofit corporations who serve without compensation are critical to the efficient conduct and management of the public service and charitable affairs of the people of California. The willingness of volunteers to offer their services has been deterred by a perception that their personal assets are at risk for these activities. The unavailability and unaffordability of appropriate liability insurance makes it difficult for these corporations to protect the personal assets of their volunteer decisionmakers with adequate insurance. It is the public policy of this state to provide incentive and protection to the individuals who perform these important functions.

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(b) Except as provided in this section, no cause of action for monetary damages shall arise against any person serving without compensation as a director or officer of a nonprofit corporation subject to Part 2 (commencing with Section 5110), Part 3 (commencing with Section 7110), or Part 4 (commencing with Section 9110) of this division on account of any negligent act or omission occurring (1) within the scope of that person's duties as a director acting as a board member, or within the scope of that person's duties as an officer acting in an official capacity; (2) in good faith; (3) in a manner that the person believes to be in the best interest of the corporation; and (4) is in the exercise of his or her policymaking judgment.

- (c) This section shall not limit the liability of a director or officer for any of the following:
- 15 (1) Self-dealing transactions, as described in Sections 5233 and 16 9243.
 - (2) Conflicts of interest, as described in Section 7233.
 - (3) Actions described in Sections 5237, 7236, and 9245.
 - (4) In the case of a charitable trust, an action or proceeding against a trustee brought by a beneficiary of that trust.
 - (5) Any action or proceeding brought by the Attorney General.
 - (6) Intentional, wanton, or reckless acts, gross negligence, or an action based on fraud, oppression, or malice.
 - (7) Any action brought under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 16700) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code.
 - (d) This section only applies to nonprofit corporations organized to provide religious, charitable, literary, educational, scientific, social, or other forms of public service that are exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.
 - (e) This section applies only if the nonprofit corporation maintains a general liability insurance policy with an amount of coverage of at least the following amounts:
 - (1) If the corporation's annual budget is less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), the minimum required amount is five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
 - (2) If the corporation's annual budget equals or exceeds fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), the minimum required amount is one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

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This section applies only if the claim against the director or officer may also be made directly against the corporation and a general liability insurance policy is in force both at the time of injury and at the time the claim against the corporation is made, so that a policy is applicable to the claim. If a general liability policy is found to cover the damages caused by the director or officer, no cause of action as provided in this section shall be maintained against the director or officer.

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- (f) For the purposes of this section, the payment of actual expenses incurred in attending meetings or otherwise in the execution of the duties of a director or officer shall not constitute compensation.
- (g) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the liability of a nonprofit corporation for any negligent act or omission of a director, officer, employee, agent, or servant occurring within the scope of his or her duties.
- (h) This section does not apply to any corporation that unlawfully restricts membership, services, or benefits conferred on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, disability, political affiliation, or age any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- (i) This section does not apply to any volunteer director or officer who receives compensation from the corporation in any other capacity, including, but not limited to, as an employee.
- SEC. 18. Section 24001.5 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 24001.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the services of directors or officers of nonprofit medical associations, as defined in Section 21200, who serve without compensation are critical to the efficient conduct and management of the public service and charitable affairs of the people of California. The willingness of volunteers to offer their services has been deterred by a perception that their personal assets are at risk for these activities. The unavailability and unaffordability of appropriate liability insurance makes it difficult for these associations to protect the personal assets of their volunteer decisionmakers with adequate insurance. It is the public policy of this state to provide incentive and protection to the individuals who perform these important functions.

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(b) Except as provided in this section, no cause of action for monetary damages shall arise against any person serving without compensation as a director or officer of a nonprofit medical association, as defined in Section 21200, on account of any negligent act or omission occurring (1) within the scope of that person's duties as a director acting as a board member, or within the scope of that person's duties as an officer acting in an official capacity; (2) in good faith; (3) in a manner that the person believes to be in the best interest of the association; and (4) is in the exercise of his or her policymaking judgment. 10

- (c) This section shall not limit the liability of a director or officer for any of the following:
- (1) Self-dealing transactions, as described in Sections 5233 and 13 14
 - (2) Conflicts of interest, as described in Section 7233.
 - (3) Actions described in Sections 5237, 7236, and 9245.
 - (4) In the case of a charitable trust, an action or proceeding against a trustee brought by a beneficiary of that trust.
 - (5) Any action or proceeding brought by the Attorney General.
 - (6) Intentional, wanton, or reckless acts, gross negligence, or an action based on fraud, oppression, or malice.
 - (7) Any action brought under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 16700) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code.
 - (d) This section only applies to nonprofit organizations organized to provide charitable, educational, scientific, social, or other forms of public service that are exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (e) This section applies only if the nonprofit association 30 maintains a general liability insurance policy with an amount of coverage of at least the following amounts:
 - (1) If the association's annual budget is less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), the minimum required amount is five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
 - (2) If the association's annual budget equals or exceeds fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), the minimum required amount is one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

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This section applies only if the general liability insurance policy is in force both at the time of injury and at the time that the claim is made, so that the policy is applicable to the claim.

- (f) For the purposes of this section, the payment of actual expenses incurred in attending meetings or otherwise in the execution of the duties of a director or officer shall not constitute compensation.
- (g) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the liability of a nonprofit association for any negligent act or omission of a director, officer employee, agent, or servant occurring within the scope of his or her duties.
- (h) This section does not apply to any association that unlawfully restricts membership, services, or benefits conferred on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, disability, political affiliation, or age any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- (i) This section does not apply to any volunteer director or officer who receives compensation from the association in any other capacity, including, but not limited to, as an employee.
- SEC. 19. Section 66030 of the Education Code is amended to read:
- 66030. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that public higher education in California strive to provide educationally equitable environments which that give each Californian, regardless of ethnic origin, race, gender, age, disability, or economic circumstance, or any other characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code, a reasonable opportunity to develop fully his or her potential.
- (b) It is the responsibility of the governing boards of institutions of higher education to ensure and maintain multicultural learning environments free from all forms of discrimination and harassment, in accordance with state and federal law.
- SEC. 20. Section 66251 of the Education Code is amended to read:
- 66251. It is the policy of the State of California to afford all persons, regardless of their sex, ethnic group identification, race, national origin, religion, mental or physical disability, or regardless of any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code or any basis that is contained in the prohibition of hate crimes set forth in subdivision (a) of Section

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422.6 of the Penal Code, equal rights and opportunities in the 1 2 postsecondary institutions of the state. The purpose of this chapter is to prohibit acts that are contrary to that policy and to provide 3 4 remedies therefor.

SEC. 21. Section 66270 of the Education Code is amended to read:

66270. No person shall be subjected to discrimination on the basis of sex, ethnic group identification, race, national origin, religion, color, or mental or physical disability, any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code or any basis that is contained in the prohibition of hate crimes set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 422.6 of the Penal Code in any program or activity conducted by any postsecondary educational institution that receives, or benefits from, state financial assistance or enrolls students who receive state student financial aid.

SEC. 22. Section 66292 of the Education Code is amended to read:

66292. (a) The governing board of a community college district shall have the primary responsibility for ensuring that community college district programs and activities are free from discrimination based on ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, color, or physical or mental disability or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

(b) The Chancellor's office of the California Community Colleges shall have responsibility for monitoring the compliance of each district with any and all regulations adopted pursuant to Section 11138 of the Government Code.

SEC. 23. Section 66292.1 of the Education Code is amended 30 to read:

66292.1. The Chancellor of the California State University and the president of each California State University campus shall have the primary responsibility for ensuring that campus programs and activities are free from discrimination based on-ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, color, or physical or mental disability or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 24. Section 66292.2 of the Education Code is amended 38 39 to read:

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66292.2. The President of the University of California and the chancellor of each University of California campus shall have primary responsibility for ensuring that campus programs and activities are free from discrimination based on ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, color, or physical or mental disability or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

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 SEC. 25. Section 69535 of the Education Code is amended to read:

- 69535. (a) Cal Grant Program awards shall be based upon the financial need of the applicant. The level of financial need of each applicant shall be determined by the commission pursuant to Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 69503).
- (b) For the applicants so qualifying, academic criteria or criteria related to past performances shall be utilized as the criteria in determining eligibility for grants.
- (c) All Cal Grant Program award recipients shall be residents of California, as determined by the commission pursuant to Part 41 (commencing with Section 68000), and shall remain eligible only if they are in attendance and making satisfactory progress through the instructional programs, as determined by the commission.
- (d) Part-time students shall not be discriminated against in the selection of Cal Grant Program award recipients, and awards to part-time students shall be roughly proportional to the time spent in the instructional program, as determined by the commission. First-time Cal Grant Program award recipients who are part-time students shall be eligible for a full-time renewal award.
- (e) Cal Grant Program awards shall be awarded without regard to race, religion, ereed, sex, or age or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.
- (f) No applicant shall receive more than one type of Cal Grant Program award concurrently. Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 69535.1, no applicant shall:
- (1) Receive one or a combination of Cal Grant Program awards in excess of a total of four years of full-time attendance in an undergraduate program.
- 38 (2) Have obtained a baccalaureate degree prior to receiving a 39 Cal Grant Program award, except as provided in Section 69540.

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(g) Cal Grant Program awards, except as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 69535.1, may only be used for educational expenses of a program of study leading directly to an undergraduate degree or certificate, or for expenses of undergraduate coursework in a program of study leading directly to a first professional degree, but for which no baccalaureate degree is awarded.

- (h) Commencing in 1999, the commission shall, for students who accelerate college attendance, increase the amount of award proportional to the period of additional attendance resulting from attendance in classes that fulfill requirements or electives for graduation during summer terms, sessions, or quarters. In the aggregate, the total amount a student may receive in a four-year period may not be increased as a result of accelerating his or her progress to a degree by attending summer terms, sessions, or quarters.
- (i) The commission shall notify Cal Grant award recipients of the availability of funding for the summer term, session, or quarter through prominent notice in financial aid award letters, materials, guides, electronic information, and other means that may include, but not be limited to, surveys, newspaper articles, or attachments to communications from the commission and any other published documents.
- (j) The commission may provide by appropriate rules and regulations for reports, accounting, and statements from the award winner and college or university of attendance pertaining to the use or application of the award as the commission may deem proper.
- (k) The commission may establish Cal Grant Program awards in one hundred dollar (\$100) increments.
- (1) A Cal-Grant Program award may be utilized only at the following institutions or programs:
- (1) Any California private or independent postsecondary educational institution or program that participates in two of the three federal campus-based student aid programs and whose students participate in the Pell Grant program.
- (2) Anynonprofitregionally accredited institution head quartered and operating in California that certifies to the commission that 10 percent of the institution's operating budget, as demonstrated in an audited financial statement, is expended for the purposes of institutionally funded student financial aid in the form of grants

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and that demonstrates to the commission that it has the administrative capacity to administer the funds.

(3) Any California public postsecondary educational institution or program.

SEC. 26. Section 72011 of the Education Code is amended to read:

72011. Every community college district shall provide access to its services, classes, and programs without regard to race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, handicap, or sex any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 27. Section 72014 of the Education Code is amended to read:

72014. No funds under the control of a community college district shall ever be used for membership or for any participation involving a financial payment or contribution, on behalf of the district or any individual employed by or associated therewith, in any private organization whose membership practices are discriminatory on the basis of race, ereed, color, sex, religion, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code. This section does not apply to any public funds which have been paid to an individual officer or employee of the district as salary, or to any funds which are used directly or indirectly for the benefit of student organizations.

SEC. 28. Section 89757 of the Education Code is amended to read:

89757. None of the funds enumerated in Section 89756, nor any of the funds of an auxiliary organization, shall ever be used by any university or college for membership or for any participation involving a financial payment or contribution, on behalf of the institution, or any individual employed by or associated therewith, in any private organization whose membership practices are discriminatory on the basis of race, ereed, color, sex, religion, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code. This section does not apply to any public funds which have been paid to an individual employee or officer as salary, or to any funds which are used directly or indirectly for the benefit of student organizations.

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SEC. 29. Section 92150 of the Education Code is amended to read:

92150. No state funds under the control of an officer or employee of the University of California shall ever be used for membership or for any participation involving a financial payment or contribution, on behalf of the university, or any individual employed by or associated therewith, in any private organization whose membership practices are discriminatory on the basis of race, ereed, color, sex, religion, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code. This section does not apply to any public funds which have been paid to an individual employee or officer of the university as salary, or to any funds which are used directly or indirectly for the benefit of student organizations.

SEC. 30. Section 2110 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

2110. No county elections official may refuse to deputize any person to register voters because of race, erecd, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, disability, religious or political affiliation, or age any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.

SEC. 31. Section 11015 of the Government Code is amended to read:

11015. No state funds under the control of an officer or employee of the state, or of any agency thereof, shall ever be used for membership or for any participation involving a financial payment or contribution, on behalf of the state agency, or any individual employed by or associated therewith, in any private organization whose membership practices are discriminatory on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, religion, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135. This section does not apply to any public funds which have been paid to an individual employee or officer as salary.

SEC. 32. Section 11131 of the Government Code is amended to read:

11131. No state agency shall conduct any meeting, conference, or other function in any facility that prohibits the admittance of any person, or persons, on the basis of race, religious ereed, color, national origin, ancestry, or sex any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135, or that is inaccessible to disabled persons, or

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where members of the public may not be present without making a payment or purchase. As used in this section, "state agency" means and includes every state body, office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, council, commission, or other state agency.

 SEC. 33. Section 54091 of the Government Code is amended to read:

54091. Any city, county, or other local agency which that owns, operates, or controls any public beach shall allow the use of such that public beach by all persons regardless of color, race, religion, ancestry, sex, national origin, or residence or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code. Nonresidents of the city, county, or other local agency shall be permitted to use such that public beach upon the same terms and conditions as are residents of such the city, county, or local agency.

SEC. 34. Section 54092 of the Government Code is amended to read:

54092. Any city, county, or other local agency—which that allows any property owned, operated, or controlled by it to be used as a means of access to any public beach shall allow free access over—such that property to all persons regardless of—color, race, religion, ancestry, sex, national origin or residence or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 35. Section 54961 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 54961. (a) No legislative body of a local agency shall conduct any meeting in any facility that prohibits the admittance of any person, or persons, on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, or sex any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135, or which is inaccessible to disabled persons, or where members of the public may not be present without making a payment or purchase. This section shall apply to every local agency as defined in Section 54951.
- (b) No notice, agenda, announcement, or report required under this chapter need identify any victim or alleged victim of tortious sexual conduct or child abuse unless the identity of the person has been publicly disclosed.

39 SEC. 36. Section 68088 of the Government Code is amended 40 to read:

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68088. The Judicial Council may provide by rule of court for racial, ethnic, and gender bias, and sexual harassment training and training for any other bias based on any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 for judges, commissioners, and referees.

SEC. 37. Section 1317 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 1317. (a) Emergency services and care shall be provided to any person requesting the services or care, or for whom services or care is requested, for any condition in which the person is in danger of loss of life, or serious injury or illness, at any health facility licensed under this chapter that maintains and operates an emergency department to provide emergency services to the public when the health facility has appropriate facilities and qualified personnel available to provide the services or care.
- (b) In no event shall the provision of emergency services and care be based upon, or affected by, the person's—race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, citizenship, age, sex, preexisting medical condition, physical or mental handicap, insurance status, economic status,—or ability to pay for medical services, or any other characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code, except to the extent that a circumstance such as age, sex, preexisting medical condition, or physical or mental handicap disability is medically significant to the provision of appropriate medical care to the patient.
- (c) Neither the health facility, its employees, nor any physician and surgeon, dentist, clinical psychologist, or podiatrist shall be liable in any action arising out of a refusal to render emergency services or care if the refusal is based on the determination, exercising reasonable care, that the person is not suffering from an emergency medical condition, or that the health facility does not have the appropriate facilities or qualified personnel available to render those services.
- (d) Emergency services and care shall be rendered without first questioning the patient or any other person as to his or her ability to pay therefor. However, the patient or his or her legally responsible relative or guardian shall execute an agreement to pay therefor or otherwise supply insurance or credit information promptly after the services are rendered.
- (e) If a health facility subject to this chapter does not maintain an emergency department, its employees shall nevertheless exercise

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reasonable care to determine whether an emergency exists and shall direct the persons seeking emergency care to a nearby facility which that can render the needed services, and shall assist the persons seeking emergency care in obtaining the services, including transportation services, in every way reasonable under the circumstances.

- (f) No act or omission of any rescue team established by any health facility licensed under this chapter, or operated by the federal or state government, a county, or by the Regents of the University of California, done or omitted while attempting to resuscitate any person who is in immediate danger of loss of life shall impose any liability upon the health facility, the officers, members of the staff, nurses, or employees of the health facility, including, but not limited to, the members of the rescue team, or upon the federal or state government or a county, if good faith is exercised.
- (g) "Rescue team," as used in this section, means a special group of physicians and surgeons, nurses, and employees of a health facility who have been trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and have been designated by the health facility to attempt, in cases of emergency, to resuscitate persons who are in immediate danger of loss of life.
- (h) This section shall not relieve a health facility of any duty otherwise imposed by law upon the health facility for the designation and training of members of a rescue team or for the provision or maintenance of equipment to be used by a rescue team.
- SEC. 38. Section 1317.3 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1317.3. (a) As a condition of licensure, each hospital shall adopt, in consultation with the medical staff, policies and transfer protocols consistent with this article and regulations adopted hereunder.
- (b) As a condition of licensure, each hospital shall adopt a policy prohibiting discrimination in the provision of emergency services and care based on—race, ethnicity,—religion, national origin, citizenship, age,—sex, preexisting medical condition,—physical or mental handicap, insurance status, economic status,—or ability to pay for medical services, or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code, except to the extent that a circumstance such as age, sex, preexisting medical

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condition, or physical or mental-handicap disability is medically significant to the provision of appropriate medical care to the 2 patient. Transfer by a hospital of a patient who requires evaluation 3 for involuntary psychiatric treatment, as determined by the 4 receiving hospital or other receiving health facility, based upon 5 6 the decision of a professional person duly authorized by law to make-such a that decision, shall not constitute discrimination for 7 the purposes of this section, if the transferring hospital has not 8 been designated as an evaluation facility by a county pursuant to 9 Section 5150 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and if the 10 transfer is in compliance with Section 1317.2. 11

(c) As a condition of licensure, each hospital shall require that physicians and surgeons who serve on an "on-call" basis to the hospital's emergency room cannot refuse to respond to a call on the basis of the patient's race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, citizenship, age, sex, preexisting medical condition, physical or mental handicap, insurance status, economic status, or ability to pay for medical services, or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code, except to the extent that a circumstance such as age, sex, preexisting medical condition, or physical or mental-handicap disability is medically significant to the provision of appropriate medical care to the patient. If a contract between a physician and surgeon and hospital for the provision of emergency room coverage presently prevents the hospital from imposing those conditions, the conditions shall be included in the contract as soon as is legally permissible. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring that any physician serve on an "on-call" basis.

(d) As a condition of licensure, all hospitals shall inform all persons presented to an emergency room or their representatives if any are present and the person is unable to understand verbal or written communication, both orally and in writing, of the reasons for the transfer or refusal to provide emergency services and care and of the person's right to emergency services and care prior to transfer or discharge without regard to ability to pay. Nothing in this subdivision requires notification of the reasons for the transfer in advance of the transfer where a person is unaccompanied and the hospital has made a reasonable effort to locate a representative, and because of the person's physical or mental condition, notification is not possible. All hospitals shall prominently post a

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sign in their emergency rooms informing the public of their rights. Both the posted sign and written communication concerning the transfer or refusal to provide emergency services and care shall give the address of the department as the government agency to contact in the event the person wishes to complain about the hospital's conduct.

- (e) If a hospital does not timely adopt the policies and protocols required in this article, the hospital, in addition to denial or revocation of any of its licenses, shall be subject to a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each day after expiration of 60 days' written notice from the state department that the hospital's policies or protocols required by this article are inadequate unless the delay is excused by the state department upon a showing of good and sufficient cause by the hospital. The notice shall include a detailed statement of the state department's reasons for its determination and suggested changes to the hospital's protocols which would be acceptable to the state department.
- (f) Each hospital's policies and protocols required in or under this article shall be submitted for approval to the state department by December 31, 1988.
- SEC. 39. Section 11801 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11801. The alcohol and drug program administrator, acting through administrative channels designated pursuant to Section 11795, shall do all of the following:
- (a) Coordinate and be responsible for the planning process, including preparation of the county plan executing the negotiated net amount contract, and Drug Medi-Cal contract, whichever is applicable.
- (b) (1) Recommend to the board of supervisors the provision of services, establishment of facilities, contracting for services or facilities, and other matters necessary or desirable in accomplishing the purposes of this part.
- (2) Exercise general supervision over the alcohol and other drug program services provided under the county plan, negotiated net amount contract, and Drug Medi-Cal contract, whichever is applicable.
- (c) Assure compliance with applicable laws relating to discrimination against any person because of race, ereed, age, religion, sex, sexual preference, or disabling conditions any

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characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government
 Code.

- (d) (1) Provide reports and information periodically to the advisory board regarding the status of alcohol and other drug programs in the county and keep the advisory board informed regarding changes in relevant state, federal, and local laws or regulations or improvements in program design and services that may affect the county alcohol and other drug program.
- (2) Submit an annual report to the board of supervisors reporting all activities of the alcohol and other drug program, including a financial accounting of expenditures and a forecast of anticipated needs for the upcoming year.
- (e) Be directly responsible for the administration of all alcohol or other drug program funds allocated to the county under this part, administration of county operated programs, and coordination and monitoring of programs that have contracts with the county to provide alcohol and other drug services.
- (f) Encourage the appropriate utilization of all other public and private alcohol and other drug programs and services in the county in coordination with the programs funded pursuant to this part.
- (g) Coordinate the activities of the county alcohol and other drug program with appropriate health planning agencies pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11820).
- (h) Assure the evaluation of alcohol and other drug programs, including the collection of appropriate and necessary information, pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 11825).
- (i) Participate in the process to assure program quality in compliance with appropriate standards pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 11830).
- (j) Participate in the regulations process pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 11835).
- (k) Participate and represent the county in meetings of the County Alcohol and Drug Program Administrators Association of California pursuant to Section 11811.5 for the purposes of representing the counties in their relationship with the state with respect to policies, standards, and administration for alcohol and other drug abuse services.
- (1) Provide for the orientation of the members of the advisory board, including, but not limited to, the provision of information

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and materials on alcohol and other drug problems and programs, planning, procedures, and site visits to local programs.

(m) Perform any other acts that may be necessary, desirable, or proper to carry out the purposes of this part.

- SEC. 40. Section 10115.7 of the Public Contract Code is amended to read:
- 10115.7. (a) Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize any awarding department to discriminate in the awarding of any contract on the basis of race, color, sex, ethnic origin, or ancestry or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- (b) Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize any contractor to discriminate in the solicitation or acceptance of bids for subcontracting, or for materials or equipment, on the basis of race, color, sex, ethnic origin, or ancestry or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- SEC. 41. Section 5080.18 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 5080.18. All concession contracts entered into pursuant to this article shall contain, but—shall are not—be limited to, all of the following provisions:
- (a) The maximum term shall be 10 years, except that a term of more than 10 years may be provided if the director determines that the longer term is necessary to allow the concessionaire to amortize improvements made by the concessionaire, to facilitate the full utilization of a structure that is scheduled by the department for replacement or redevelopment, or to serve the best interests of the state. The term shall not exceed 20 years without specific authorization by statute.
- (b) Every concessionaire shall submit to the department all sales and use tax returns.
 - (c) Every concession shall be subject to audit by the department.
- (d) A performance bond shall be obtained and maintained by the concessionaire. In lieu of a bond, the concessionaire may substitute a deposit of funds acceptable to the department. Interest on the deposit shall accrue to the concessionaire.
- (e) The concessionaire shall obtain and maintain in force at all times a policy of liability insurance in an amount adequate for the nature and extent of public usage of the concession and naming the state as an additional insured.

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 (f) Any discrimination by the concessionaire or his or her agents or employees against any person because of the race, color, religion, sex, marital status, national origin, or ancestry of that person any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code is prohibited.

(g) To be effective, any modification of the concession contract

shall be evidenced in writing.

(h) Whenever a concession contract is terminated for substantial breach, there shall be no obligation on the part of the state to purchase any improvements made by the concessionaire.

SEC. 42. Section 5080.34 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

5080.34. Every agreement entered into pursuant to this article and every contract for a concession on lands that are subject to an agreement entered into pursuant to this article shall expressly prohibit discrimination against any person because of the race, eolor, religion, sex, marital status, national origin, or ancestry of that person any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

SEC. 43. Section 453 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

453. (a) No public utility shall, as to rates, charges, service, facilities, or in any other respect, make or grant any preference or advantage to any corporation or person or subject any corporation or person to any prejudice or disadvantage.

(b) No public utility shall prejudice, disadvantage, or require different rates or deposit amounts from a person because of race, religious ereed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, occupation, sex, marital status or change in marital status or any characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code. A person who has exhausted all administrative remedies with the commission may institute a suit for injunctive relief and reasonable attorney's fees in cases of an alleged violation of this subdivision. If successful in litigation, the prevailing party shall be awarded attorney's fees.

(c) No public utility shall establish or maintain any unreasonable difference as to rates, charges, service, facilities, or in any other respect, either as between localities or as between classes of service.

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(d) No public utility shall include with any bill for services or commodities furnished any customer or subscriber any advertising or literature designed or intended (1) to promote the passage or defeat of a measure appearing on the ballot at any election whether local, statewide, or national, (2) to promote or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to any public office, (3) to promote or defeat the appointment of any person to any administrative or executive position in federal, state or local government, or (4) to promote or defeat any change in federal, state, or local legislation or regulations.

 (e) The commission may determine any question of fact arising under this section.

SEC. 44. Section 12751.3 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

- 12751.3. (a) The purpose of this section is to provide affected districts with an alternative acquisition process that will result in reduced costs to ratepayers. Notwithstanding Section 12751, when the expenditure for the purchase of supplies and materials exceeds fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) and the district determines that ratepayers reasonably can expect a net benefit in the cost of district services, the district may provide for the purchase of the supplies and materials by contract let in accordance with best value at the lowest cost acquisition policies adopted by the board pursuant to this section.
- (b) The best value at the lowest cost acquisition policies adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall include the following:
- (1) Price and service level proposals that reduce the district's overall operating costs.
- (2) Supplies and materials standards that support the district's strategic supplies and materials acquisition and management program direction.
 - (3) A procedure for protest and resolution.
- (c) For purposes of this section, "best value at the lowest cost acquisition" means a competitive procurement process whereby the award of a contract for supplies and materials may take into consideration any of the following factors:
- (1) The total cost to the district of its use or consumption of supplies and materials.
- 39 (2) The operational cost or benefit incurred by the district as a 40 result of the contract award.

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- (3) The value to the district of vendor-added services.
- 2 (4) The quality, effectiveness, and innovation of supplies, 3 materials, and services.
 - (5) The reliability of delivery or installation schedules.
 - (6) The terms and conditions of product warranties and vendor guarantees.
 - (7) The financial stability of the vendor.
 - (8) The vendor's quality assurance program.
 - (9) The vendor's experience with the provision of supplies, materials, and services.
 - (10) The consistency of the vendor's proposed supplies, materials, and services with the district's overall supplies and materials procurement program.
 - (11) The economic benefits to the general community related to job creation or retention.
 - (d) If a district that did not purchase supplies and materials by contract let pursuant to this section before January 1, 2006, elects to purchase supplies and materials by contract, let in accordance with best value acquisition policies adopted by the board pursuant to this section, the district shall submit a report to the Legislative Analyst on or before January 1, 2011. The district shall include in the report a summary of the costs and benefits of best value acquisition compared to traditional low bid procurement practices. The report shall also include statistics showing the number of contracts awarded to small businesses, minority-owned businesses, and new businesses and the number of years each contract awardee had been in business. The report shall also include an analysis of the effects of best value procurement practices on these businesses, the nature of any disputes arising from the use of best value procurement practices, and the status of those disputes. On or before April 1, 2011, the Legislative Analyst shall report to the Legislature on the use of "best value at lowest cost acquisition" procurement practices used by municipal utility districts, and recommend whether to modify this section and extend the authority of additional districts to elect to purchase supplies and materials by contract let in accordance with best value acquisition policies, beyond January 1, 2012.
 - (e) The district shall ensure that all businesses have a fair and equitable opportunity to compete for, and participate in, district contracts and shall also ensure that discrimination in the award

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and performance of contracts does not occur on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, marital status, sexual preference, erced, ancestry, medical condition, any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code, or retaliation for having filed a discrimination complaint in the performance of district contractual obligations.

- (f) A district that did not purchase supplies and materials by contract let pursuant to this section before January 1, 2006, shall not purchase supplies and materials by contract let pursuant to this section after January 1, 2012.
- SEC. 45. Section 17269 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as added by Section 4 of Chapter 1139 of the Statutes of 1987, is repealed.
- 17269. Whereas, the people of the State of California desire to promote and achieve tax equity and fairness among all the state's citizens and further desire to conform to the public policy of nondiscrimination, the Legislature hereby enacts the following for these reasons and for no other purpose:
- (a) The provisions of Section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be applicable to expenses incurred by a taxpayer with respect to expenditures made at, or payments made to, a club which restricts membership or the use of its services or facilities on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin.
- (b) A club described in subdivision (a) holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, except a club holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to Section 23425 thereof, shall provide on each receipt furnished to a taxpayer a printed statement as follows:
- "The expenditures covered by this receipt are nondeductible for state income tax purposes or franchise tax purposes."
 - (e) For purposes of this section:
- (1) "Expenses" means those expenses otherwise deductible under Section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for subdivision (a), and includes, but is not limited to, club membership dues and assessments, food and beverage expenses, expenses for services furnished by the club, and reimbursements or salary adjustments to officers or employees for any of the preceding expenses.

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 (2) "Club" means a club as defined in Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, except a club as defined in Section 23425 thereof.

- SEC. 46. Section 17269 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as added by Section 2 of Chapter 1463 of the Statutes of 1987, is amended to read:
- 17269. Whereas, the people of the State of California desire to promote and achieve tax equity and fairness among all the state's citizens and further desire to conform to the public policy of nondiscrimination, the Legislature hereby enacts the following for these reasons and for no other purpose:
- (a) The provisions of Section 162 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be applicable to expenses incurred by a taxpayer with respect to expenditures made at, or payments made to, a club which restricts membership or the use of its services or facilities on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- (b) A club described in subdivision (a) holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, except a club holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to Section 23425 thereof, shall provide on each receipt furnished to a taxpayer a printed statement as follows:

"The expenditures covered by this receipt are nondeductible for state income tax purposes or franchise tax purposes."

- (c) For purposes of this section:
- (1) "Expenses" means those expenses otherwise deductible under Section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for subdivision (a), and includes, but is not limited to, club membership dues and assessments, food and beverage expenses, expenses for services furnished by the club, and reimbursements or salary adjustments to officers or employees for any of the preceding expenses.
- (2) "Club" means a club as defined in Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, except a club as defined in Section 23425 thereof.
- SEC. 47. Section 24343.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

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24343.2. Whereas, the people of the State of California desire to promote and achieve tax equity and fairness among all the state's citizens and further desire to conform to the public policy of nondiscrimination, the Legislature hereby enacts the following for these reasons and for no other purpose:

- (a) No deduction shall be allowed under Section 24343 for expenses incurred by a taxpayer with respect to expenditures made at, or payments made to, a club which restricts membership or the use of its services or facilities on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- (b) A club described in subdivision (a) holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, except a club holding an alcoholic beverage license pursuant to Section 23425 thereof, shall provide on each receipt furnished to a taxpayer a printed statement as follows:

"The expenditures covered by this receipt are nondeductible for state income tax purposes or franchise tax purposes."

(c) For purposes of this section:

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- (1) "Expenses" means those expenses otherwise deductible under Section 24343, except for subdivision (a), and includes, but is not limited to, club membership dues and assessments, food and beverage expenses, expenses for services furnished by the club, and reimbursements or salary adjustments to officers or employees for any of the preceding expenses.
- (2) "Club" means a club as defined in Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, except a club as defined in Section 23425 thereof.
- SEC. 48. Section 4666 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is 30 amended to read:
 - 4666. No regional center shall conduct any meeting, conference, or other function in any facility that prohibits the admittance of any person, or persons, on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, or disability any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
 - SEC. 49. Section 5348 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 38 5348. (a) For purposes of subdivision (e) of Section 5346, any 39 county that chooses to provide assisted outpatient treatment 40

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services pursuant to this article shall offer assisted outpatient treatment services including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) Community-based, mobile, multidisciplinary, highly trained mental health teams that use high staff-to-client ratios of no more than 10 clients per team member for those subject to court-ordered services pursuant to Section 5346.
- (2) A service planning and delivery process that includes the following:
- (A) Determination of the numbers of persons to be served and the programs and services that will be provided to meet their needs. The local director of mental health shall consult with the sheriff, the police chief, the probation officer, the mental health board, contract agencies, and family, client, ethnic, and citizen constituency groups as determined by the director.
- (B) Plans for services, including outreach to families whose severely mentally ill adult is living with them, design of mental health services, coordination and access to medications, psychiatric and psychological services, substance abuse services, supportive housing or other housing assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and veterans' services. Plans shall also contain evaluation strategies, that shall consider cultural, linguistic, gender, age, and special needs-of minorities based on any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code in the target populations. Provision shall be made for staff with the cultural background and linguistic skills necessary to remove barriers to mental health services as a result of having limited-English-speaking ability and cultural differences. Recipients of outreach services may include families, the public, primary care physicians, and others who are likely to come into contact with individuals who may be suffering from an untreated severe mental illness who would be likely to become homeless if the illness continued to be untreated for a substantial period of time. Outreach to adults may include adults voluntarily or involuntarily hospitalized as a result of a severe mental illness.
- (C) Provisions for services to meet the needs of persons who are physically disabled.
- (D) Provision for services to meet the special needs of older adults.

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(E) Provision for family support and consultation services, parenting support and consultation services, and peer support or self-help group support, where appropriate.

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- (F) Provision for services to be client-directed and that employ psychosocial rehabilitation and recovery principles.
- (G) Provision for psychiatric and psychological services that are integrated with other services and for psychiatric and psychological collaboration in overall service planning.
- (H) Provision for services specifically directed to seriously mentally ill young adults 25 years of age or younger who are homeless or at significant risk of becoming homeless. These provisions may include continuation of services that would still be received through other funds had eligibility not been terminated as a result of age.
- (I) Services reflecting special needs of women from diverse cultural backgrounds, including supportive housing that accepts children, personal services coordinator therapeutic treatment, and substance treatment programs that address gender specific trauma and abuse in the lives of persons with mental illness, and vocational rehabilitation programs that offer job training programs free of gender bias and sensitive to the needs of women.
- (J) Provision for housing for clients that is immediate, transitional, permanent, or all of these.
- (K) Provision for clients who have been suffering from an untreated severe mental illness for less than one year, and who do not require the full range of services, but are at risk of becoming homeless unless a comprehensive individual and family support services plan is implemented. These clients shall be served in a manner that is designed to meet their needs.
- (3) Each client shall have a clearly designated mental health personal services coordinator who may be part of a multidisciplinary treatment team who is responsible for providing or assuring needed services. Responsibilities include complete assessment of the client's needs, development of the client's personal services plan, linkage with all appropriate community services, monitoring of the quality and follow through of services, and necessary advocacy to ensure each client receives those services which are agreed to in the personal services plan. Each client shall participate in the development of his or her personal services plan, and responsible staff shall consult with the designated

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1 conservator, if one has been appointed, and, with the consent of 2 the client, shall consult with the family and other significant 3 persons as appropriate.

- (4) The individual personal services plan shall ensure that persons subject to assisted outpatient treatment programs receive age, gender, and culturally appropriate services, to the extent feasible, that are designed to enable recipients to:
- (A) Live in the most independent, least restrictive housing feasible in the local community, and, for clients with children, to live in a supportive housing environment that strives for reunification with their children or assists clients in maintaining custody of their children as is appropriate.
- (B) Engage in the highest level of work or productive activity appropriate to their abilities and experience.
- (C) Create and maintain a support system consisting of friends, family, and participation in community activities.
- (D) Access an appropriate level of academic education or vocational training.
 - (E) Obtain an adequate income.
- (F) Self-manage their illnesses and exert as much control as possible over both the day-to-day and long-term decisions that affect their lives.
- (G) Access necessary physical health care and maintain the best possible physical health.
- (H) Reduce or eliminate serious antisocial or criminal behavior, and thereby reduce or eliminate their contact with the criminal justice system.
- (I) Reduce or eliminate the distress caused by the symptoms of mental illness.
 - (J) Have freedom from dangerous addictive substances.
- (5) The individual personal services plan shall describe the service array that meets the requirements of paragraph (4), and to the extent applicable to the individual, the requirements of paragraph (2).
- (b) Any county that provides assisted outpatient treatment services pursuant to this article also shall offer the same services on a voluntary basis.
- (c) Involuntary medication shall not be allowed absent a separate order by the court pursuant to Sections 5332 to 5336, inclusive.

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(d) Each county that operates an assisted outpatient treatment program pursuant to this article shall provide data to the State Department of Mental Health and, based on the data, the department shall report to the Legislature on or before May 1 of each year in which the county provides services pursuant to this article. The report shall include, at a minimum, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the strategies employed by each program operated pursuant to this article in reducing homelessness and hospitalization of persons in the program and in reducing involvement with local law enforcement by persons in the program. The evaluation and report shall also include any other measures identified by the department regarding persons in the program and all of the following, based on information that is available:

- (1) The number of persons served by the program and, of those, the number who are able to maintain housing and the number who maintain contact with the treatment system.
- (2) The number of persons in the program with contacts with local law enforcement, and the extent to which local and state incarceration of persons in the program has been reduced or avoided.
- (3) The number of persons in the program participating in employmentservicesprograms, including competitive employment.
- (4) The days of hospitalization of persons in the program that have been reduced or avoided.
 - (5) Adherence to prescribed treatment by persons in the program.
- (6) Other indicators of successful engagement, if any, by persons in the program.
 - (7) Victimization of persons in the program.
- 29 (8) Violent behavior of persons in the program.
- 30 (9) Substance abuse by persons in the program.
- 31 (10) Type, intensity, and frequency of treatment of persons in the program.
- 33 (11) Extent to which enforcement mechanisms are used by the program, when applicable.
 - (12) Social functioning of persons in the program.
 - (13) Skills in independent living of persons in the program.
- 37 (14) Satisfaction with program services both by those receiving them and by their families, when relevant.
- 39 SEC. 50. Section 5806 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is 40 amended to read:

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37 38 5806. The State Department of Mental Health shall establish service standards that ensure that members of the target population are identified, and services provided to assist them to live independently, work, and reach their potential as productive citizens. The department shall provide annual oversight of grants issued pursuant to this part for compliance with these standards. These standards shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) A service planning and delivery process that is target population based and includes the following:
- (1) Determination of the numbers of clients to be served and the programs and services that will be provided to meet their needs. The local director of mental health shall consult with the sheriff, the police chief, the probation officer, the mental health board, contract agencies, and family, client, ethnic and citizen constituency groups as determined by the director.
- (2) Plans for services, including outreach to families whose severely mentally ill adult is living with them, design of mental health services, coordination and access to medications, psychiatric and psychological services, substance abuse services, supportive housing or other housing assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and veterans' services. Plans shall also contain evaluation strategies, that shall consider cultural, linguistic, gender, age, and special needs of minorities in the target populations. Provision shall be made for staff with the cultural background and linguistic skills necessary to remove barriers to mental health services due to limited-English-speaking ability and cultural differences. Recipients of outreach services may include families, the public, primary care physicians, and others who are likely to come into contact with individuals who may be suffering from an untreated severe mental illness who would be likely to become homeless if the illness continued to be untreated for a substantial period of time. Outreach to adults may include adults voluntarily or involuntarily hospitalized as a result of a severe mental illness.
- (3) Provisions for services to meet the needs of target population clients who are physically disabled.
- (4) Provision for services to meet the special needs of older adults.

(5) Provision for family support and consultation services, parenting support and consultation services, and peer support or self-help group support, where appropriate for the individual.

(6) Provision for services to be client-directed and that employ

psychosocial rehabilitation and recovery principles.

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- (7) Provision for psychiatric and psychological services that are integrated with other services and for psychiatric and psychological collaboration in overall service planning.
- (8) Provision for services specifically directed to seriously mentally ill young adults 25 years of age or younger who are homeless or at significant risk of becoming homeless. These provisions may include continuation of services that would still be received through other funds had eligibility not been terminated due to age.
- (9) Services reflecting special needs of women from diverse cultural backgrounds, including supportive housing that accepts children, personal services coordinator therapeutic treatment, and substance treatment programs that address gender specific trauma and abuse in the lives of persons with mental illness, and vocational rehabilitation programs that offer job training programs free of gender bias and sensitive to the needs of women.
- (10) Provision for housing for clients that is immediate, transitional, permanent, or all of these.
- (11) Provision for clients who have been suffering from an untreated severe mental illness for less than one year, and who do not require the full range of services but are at risk of becoming homeless unless a comprehensive individual and family support services plan is implemented. These clients shall be served in a manner that is designed to meet their needs.
- (b) Each client shall have a clearly designated mental health personal services coordinator who may be part of a multidisciplinary treatment team who is responsible for providing or assuring needed services. Responsibilities include complete assessment of the client's needs, development of the client's personal services plan, linkage with all appropriate community services, monitoring of the quality and follow through of services, and necessary advocacy to ensure each client receives those services which are agreed to in the personal services plan. Each client shall participate in the development of his or her personal services plan, and responsible staff shall consult with the designated

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1 conservator, if one has been appointed, and, with the consent of 2 the client, consult with the family and other significant persons as 3 appropriate.

- (c) The individual personal services plan shall ensure that members of the target population involved in the system of care receive age, gender, and culturally appropriate services or appropriate services based on any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code, to the extent feasible, that are designed to enable recipients to:
- (1) Live in the most independent, least restrictive housing feasible in the local community, and for clients with children, to live in a supportive housing environment that strives for reunification with their children or assists clients in maintaining custody of their children as is appropriate.
- (2) Engage in the highest level of work or productive activity appropriate to their abilities and experience.
- (3) Create and maintain a support system consisting of friends, family, and participation in community activities.
- (4) Access an appropriate level of academic education or vocational training.
 - (5) Obtain an adequate income.
- (6) Self-manage their illness and exert as much control as possible over both the day-to-day and long-term decisions which affect their lives.
- (7) Access necessary physical health care and maintain the best possible physical health.
- (8) Reduce or eliminate serious antisocial or criminal behavior and thereby reduce or eliminate their contact with the criminal justice system.
- (9) Reduce or eliminate the distress caused by the symptoms of mental illness.
 - (10) Have freedom from dangerous addictive substances.
- (d) The individual personal services plan shall describe the service array that meets the requirements of subdivision (c), and to the extent applicable to the individual, the requirements of subdivision (a).
- SEC. 51. Section 10000 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 10000. The purpose of this division is to provide for protection, care, and assistance to the people of the state in need thereof, and

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to promote the welfare and happiness of all of the people of the state by providing appropriate aid and services to all of its needy and distressed. It is the legislative intent that aid shall be administered and services provided promptly and humanely, with due regard for the preservation of family life, and without discrimination on account of race, national origin or ancestry, religion, sex, marital status, or political affiliation; and that, or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code. That aid shall be so administered and services so provided, to the extent not in conflict with federal law, as to encourage self-respect, self-reliance, and the desire to be a good citizen, useful to society.

SEC. 52. Section 16522.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

- 16522.1. In order to be licensed pursuant to Section 1559.110 of the Health and Safety Code, an applicant shall obtain certification from the county department of social services or the county probation department that the facility program provides all of the following:
- (a) (1) Admission criteria for participants in the program, including, but not limited to, consideration of the applicant's age, previous placement history, delinquency history, history of drug or alcohol abuse, current strengths, level of education, mental health history, medical history, prospects for successful participation in the program, and work experience. Youth who are wards of the court described in Section 602 and youth receiving psychotropic medications shall be eligible for consideration to participate in the program, and shall not be automatically excluded due to these factors.
- (2) The department shall review the admission criteria to ensure that the criteria are sufficient to protect participants and that they do not discriminate on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, or disability any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code.
- (b) Strict employment criteria that include a consideration of the employee's age, drug or alcohol history, and experience in working with persons in this age group.
- (c) A training program designed to educate employees who work directly with participants about the characteristics of persons in this age group placed in long-term care settings, and designed

- to ensure that these employees are able to adequately supervise and counsel participants and to provide them with training in independent living skills.
- 4 (d) A detailed plan for monitoring the placement of persons 5 under the licensee's care.
 - (e) A contract between the participating person and the licensee that specifically sets out the requirements for each party, and in which the licensee and the participant agree to the requirements of this article.
- 10 (f) An allowance to be provided to each participant in the 11 program. In the case of a participant living independently, this 12 allowance shall be sufficient for the participant to purchase food 13 and other necessities.
 - (g) A system for payment for utilities, telephone, and rent.
 - (h) Policies regarding all of the following:
- 16 (1) Education requirements.
- 17 (2) Work expectations.
- 18 (3) Savings requirements.
- 19 (4) Personal safety.

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- 20 (5) Visitors including, but not limited to, visitation by the placement auditor pursuant to subdivision (d).
- 22 (6) Emergencies.
- 23 (7) Medical problems.
- 24 (8) Disciplinary measures.
- 25 (9) Child care.
- 26 (10) Pregnancy.
- 27 (11) Curfew.
- 28 (12) Apartment cleanliness.
- 29 (13) Use of utilities and telephone.
- 30 (14) Budgeting.
- 31 (15) Care of furnishings.
- 32 (16) Decorating of apartments.
- 33 (17) Cars.
- 34 (18) Lending or borrowing money.
- 35 (19) Unauthorized purchases.
- 36 (20) Dating.
- 37 (21) Grounds for termination that may include, but shall not be
- limited to, illegal activities or harboring runaways.
- 39 (i) Apartment furnishings, and a policy on disposition of the 40 furnishings when the participant completes the program.

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(j) Evaluation of the participant's progress in the program and reporting to the independent living program and to the department regarding that progress.

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(k) A linkage to the federal Job Training and Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. Sec. 1501 et seq.) program administered in the local area to provide employment training to eligible participants.

SEC. 53. Section 18907 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

18907. In the determination of eligibility for food stamps, there shall be no discrimination against any household by reason of race, eolor, religious creed, national origin, sex, marital status, or political belief, or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code to the extent not in conflict with federal law.

14 federal law.
15 SEC. 54. The changes made by Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10,
16 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34,
17 37, 38, 41, 42, and 43 of this act that become effective January 1,
18 2008, are intended to be construed as illustrative, rather than
19 restrictive.

Introduced by Assembly Member Berg

December 4, 2006

An act to add Article 7.7 (commencing with Section 8599.5) to Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, relating to volunteer emergency services.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 64, as introduced, Berg. Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act.

Existing law establishes, in the Governor's office, the Office of Emergency Services, which, among others things, coordinates state emergency services in the event of a natural disaster. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with appropriate state and local governmental agencies and volunteer agencies, to develop a plan for state and local governmental agencies to utilize volunteer resources during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor. Existing law also, until March 1, 2007, ratifies, approves, and sets forth the provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

This bill would enact the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act, which would provide procedures to register volunteer health practitioners with valid and current licenses in other states. The bill would allow such a volunteer to practice, through a host entity, health or veterinary services as appropriate pursuant to his or her license for the duration of a state or local emergency, and would require a host entity in this state to consult and coordinate its activities with the Office of Emergency Services to the extent practicable. The bill would allow

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the office to, pursuant to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, incorporate into the emergency forces of this state or a local government in this state registered volunteer health practitioners who are not officials or employees of this state.

This bill would set forth certain scope of practice standards for a registered volunteer health practitioner during an emergency and would allow the Office of Emergency Services and applicable licensing boards to limit, restrict, or otherwise regulate specific aspects of practice. The bill would also permit a host entity to restrict the health or veterinary services that such a practitioner may provide. The bill would exempt a registered volunteer health practitioner from the unauthorized practice provisions for a health or veterinary service unless he or she has reason to know of an applicable limitation, modification, or restriction or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide that service. The bill would allow a health care licensing board to impose administrative sanctions upon a health practitioner licensed in this state for conduct outside of this state in response to an out-of-state emergency, and to impose administrative sanctions upon a practitioner not licensed in this state for conduct in this state in response to an in-state emergency, if certain conditions are met.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Article 7.7 (commencing with Section 8599.5)
is added to Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government
Code, to read:

Article 7.7. Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners
Act

8599.5. This article may be cited as the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act.

8599.51. For the purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Disaster relief organization" means an entity that provides emergency or disaster relief services that include health or veterinary services provided by volunteer health practitioners and that meets either of the following requirements:

3 AB 64

(1) It is designated or recognized as a provider of those services pursuant to a disaster response and recovery plan adopted by an agency of the federal government or the Office of Emergency Services.

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- (2) It regularly plans and conducts its activities in coordination with an agency of the federal government or the Office of Emergency Services.
- (b) "Emergency" means an event or condition that is a state of emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8625 or a local emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8630.
- (c) "Emergency declaration" means a proclamation of emergency issued pursuant to Section 8625 or 8630.
- (d) "Emergency Management Assistance Compact" means the interstate compact approved by Congress by Public Law No. 104-321 and ratified in Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 179) of Chapter 1 of Division 1 of Title 1.
 - (e) "Entity" means a person other than an individual.
- (f) "Health facility" means an entity licensed under the laws of this or another state to provide health or veterinary services.
- (g) "Health practitioner" means an individual licensed under the laws of this or another state to provide health or veterinary services.
- (h) "Health services" means the provision of treatment, care, advice, or guidance, or other services, or supplies, related to the health or death of individuals or human populations, to the extent necessary to respond to an emergency, including all of the following:
- (1) Services or supplies concerning the physical or mental condition or functional status of an individual or affecting the structure or function of the body, including the following:
- (A) Preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or palliative care.
 - (B) Counseling, assessment, procedures, or other services.
- (2) The sale or dispensing of a drug, a device, equipment, or another item to an individual in accordance with a prescription.
 - (3) Funeral, cremation, cemetery, or other mortuary services.
- (i) "Host entity" means an entity operating in this state that uses volunteer health practitioners to respond to an emergency.
- (j) "License" means authorization by a state to engage in health or veterinary services that are unlawful without the authorization.

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(k) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

- (*l*) "Scope of practice" means the extent of the authorization to provide health or veterinary services granted to a health practitioner by a license issued to the practitioner in the state in which the principal part of the practitioner's services are rendered, including any conditions imposed by the licensing authority in that state.
- (m) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
- (n) "Veterinary services" means the provision of treatment, care, advice or guidance, or other services or supplies, related to the health or death of an animal or to animal populations, to the extent necessary to respond to an emergency, including all of the following:
- (1) Diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of an animal disease, injury, or other physical or mental condition by the prescription, administration, or dispensing of vaccine, medicine, surgery, or therapy.
 - (2) Use of a procedure for reproductive management.
- (3) Monitoring and treatment of animal populations for diseases that have spread or demonstrate the potential to spread to humans.
- (o) "Volunteer health practitioner" means a health practitioner who provides health or veterinary services, whether or not the practitioner receives compensation for those services. "Volunteer health practitioner" does not include a practitioner who receives compensation pursuant to a preexisting employment relationship with a host entity or affiliate that requires the practitioner to provide health services in this state, unless the practitioner is not a resident of this state and is employed by a disaster relief organization providing services in this state while an emergency declaration is in effect.
- 8599.52. This article applies to volunteer health practitioners registered with a registration system that complies with Section 8599.54 and who provide health or veterinary services in this state for a host entity while an emergency declaration is in effect.

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8599.53. (a) While an emergency declaration is in effect, the Office of Emergency Services may limit, restrict, or otherwise regulate all of the following:

- (1) The duration of practice by volunteer health practitioners.
- 5 (2) The geographical areas in which volunteer health 6 practitioners may practice.
 - (3) The types of volunteer health practitioners who may practice.
 - (4) Any other matters necessary to coordinate effectively the provision of health or veterinary services during the emergency.
 - (b) An order issued pursuant to subdivision (a) may take effect immediately, without prior notice or comment, and is not a regulation within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3).
 - (c) A host entity that uses volunteer health practitioners to provide health or veterinary services in this state shall do both of the following:
 - (1) Consult and coordinate its activities with the Office of Emergency Services to the extent practicable to provide for the efficient and effective use of volunteer health practitioners.
 - (2) Comply with any laws other than this article relating to the management of emergency health or veterinary services.
 - 8599.54. (a) To qualify as a volunteer health practitioner registration system, a system must do all of the following:
 - (1) Accept applications for the registration of volunteer health practitioners before or during an emergency.
 - (2) Include information about the licensure and good standing of health practitioners that is accessible by authorized persons.
 - (3) Be capable of confirming the accuracy of information concerning whether a health practitioner is licensed and in good standing before health services or veterinary services are provided under this article.
 - (4) Meet at least one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Be an emergency system for advance registration of volunteer healthcare practitioners established by a state and funded through the Health Resources Services Administration under Section 319I of the Public Health Services Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 247d-7b).
- 39 (B) Be a local unit consisting of trained and equipped emergency 40 response, public health, and medical personnel formed pursuant

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to Section 2801 of the Public Health Services Act (42 U.S.C. Sec.300hh).

- (C) Be operated by one of the following:
- 4 (i) A disaster relief organization.
- 5 (ii) A licensing board or bureau established pursuant to Division
 6 2 (commencing with Section 500) of, or Chapter 12 (commencing
 7 with Section 7600) of Division 3 of, the Business and Professions
 8 Code.
- 9 (iii) A national or regional association of licensing boards or 10 health practitioners.
 - (iv) A health facility that provides comprehensive inpatient and outpatient health care services, including a tertiary care and teaching hospital.
 - (v) A governmental entity.
 - (D) Be designated by the Office of Emergency Services as a registration system for purposes of this article.
 - (b) While an emergency declaration is in effect, the Office of Emergency Services, a person authorized to act on behalf of the office, or a host entity may confirm whether volunteer health practitioners utilized in this state are registered with a registration system that complies with subdivision (a). Confirmation is limited to obtaining identities of the practitioners from the system and determining whether the system indicates that the practitioners are licensed and in good standing.
 - (c) Upon request of a person in this state authorized to manage the emergency response, or a similarly authorized person in another state, a registration system located in this state shall notify the person of the identities of volunteer health practitioners and whether the practitioners are licensed and in good standing.
 - (d) A host entity is not required to use the services of a volunteer health practitioner even if the practitioner is registered with a registration system that indicates that the practitioner is licensed and in good standing.
 - 8599.55. (a) While an emergency declaration is in effect, a volunteer health practitioner, registered with a registration system that complies with Section 8599.54 and licensed and in good standing in the state in which the practitioner's registration is based, may practice in this state to the extent authorized by this article as if the practitioner were licensed in this state.

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(b) A volunteer health practitioner qualified under subdivision (a) is not entitled to the protections of this article if the practitioner is licensed in more than one state and any license of the practitioner is suspended, revoked, or subject to an order limiting or restricting practice privileges, or has been voluntarily terminated under threat of sanction.

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 8599.56. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) "Credentialing" means obtaining, verifying, and assessing the qualifications of a health practitioner to provide treatment, care, or services in or for a health facility.
- (2) "Privileging" means the authorizing by an appropriate authority, such as a governing body, of a health practitioner to provide specific treatment, care, or services at a health facility subject to limits based on factors that include license, education, training, experience, competence, health status, and specialized skill.
- (b) This article does not affect credentialing or privileging standards of a health facility and does not preclude a health facility from waiving or modifying those standards while an emergency declaration is in effect.
- 8599.57. (a) Subject to subdivisions (b) and (c), a volunteer health practitioner shall adhere to the scope of practice for a similarly licensed practitioner established by the licensing provisions, practice acts, or other laws of this state.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (c), this article does not authorize a volunteer health practitioner to provide services that are outside the practitioner's scope of practice, even if a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would be permitted to provide the services.
- (c) The applicable licensing board or bureau may modify or restrict the health services or veterinary services regulated by that body that volunteer health practitioners may provide pursuant to this article. An order under this subdivision may take effect immediately, without prior notice or comment, and is not a regulation within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3).

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(d) A host entity may restrict the health or veterinary services that a volunteer health practitioner may provide pursuant to this article.

- (e) A volunteer health practitioner shall not be found to have engaged in unauthorized practice unless the practitioner has reason to know of any limitation, modification, or restriction under this section or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide the services. A volunteer health practitioner has reason to know of a limitation, modification, or restriction or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide a service if either:
- (1) The practitioner knows the limitation, modification, or restriction exists or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide the service.
- (2) From all the facts and circumstances known to the practitioner at the relevant time, a reasonable person would conclude that the limitation, modification, or restriction exists or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide the service.
- (f) In addition to the authority granted by the laws of this state, other than this article, to regulate the conduct of health practitioners, a licensing board or other disciplinary authority in this state has the following powers and duties:
- (1) It may impose administrative sanctions upon a health practitioner licensed in this state for conduct outside of this state in response to an out-of-state emergency.
- (2) It may impose administrative sanctions upon a practitioner not licensed in this state for conduct in this state in response to an in-state emergency.
- (3) It shall report any administrative sanctions imposed upon a practitioner licensed in another state to the appropriate licensing board or other disciplinary authority in any other state in which the practitioner is known to be licensed.
- (g) In determining whether to impose administrative sanctions under subdivision (f), a licensing board or other disciplinary authority shall consider the circumstances in which the conduct took place, including any exigent circumstances, and the practitioner's scope of practice, education, training, experience, and specialized skill.

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8599.57. (a) This article does not limit rights, privileges, or immunities provided to volunteer health practitioners by laws other than this article. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), this article does not affect requirements for the use of health practitioners pursuant to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

(b) The Office of Emergency Services, pursuant to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, may incorporate into the emergency forces of this state volunteer health practitioners who are not officers or employees of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or a municipality or other local government within this state.

8599.6. The Office of Emergency Services may promulgate rules to implement this article. In doing so, the office shall consult with and consider the recommendations of the entity established to coordinate the implementation of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and shall also consult with and consider rules promulgated by similarly empowered agencies in other states to promote uniformity of application of this article and make the emergency response systems in the various states reasonably compatible

8599.61. In applying and construing this article, consideration shall be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

Introduced by Assembly Member Berg

January 4, 2007

An act to add Section 120392.9 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to immunizations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 106, as introduced, Berg. Immunizations.

Under existing law, the State Department of Health Services is responsible for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including general acute care hospitals, as defined.

Under existing law, the department also has responsibilities relating to the prevention and control of communicable diseases by various means, including requiring immunization by vaccine for various populations.

Existing law requires a skilled nursing facility, an intermediate care facility, or a nursing facility, as defined, to offer immunizations for influenza and pneumococcal disease to its residents, aged 65 years or older, between October 1 and April 1 of each year, and to offer pneumococcal vaccine to all new admittees. The facility is required to be reimbursed the standard Medi-Cal rate for vaccines provided to Medi-Cal recipients, except under specified circumstances. Existing law requires the facility to obtain informed consent for the immunization services from the resident or, if the person lacks the capacity to make medical decisions, for the person legally authorized to make medical decisions on the resident's behalf.

This bill would require a general acute care hospital, pursuant to its own standardized procedures and if it has the vaccine in its possession,

each year, commencing October 1 to the following April 1, inclusive, to offer, prior to discharge, immunizations for influenza and pneumococcal disease to its inpatients, aged 65 years or older.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 120392.9 is added to the Health and 1
- 2 Safety Code, to read:
- 120392.9. Pursuant to its standardized procedures and if it has 3
- the vaccine in its possession, each year, commencing October 1 4
- to the following April 1, inclusive, a general acute care hospital, 5
- as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250, shall offer, prior to 6
- discharge, immunizations for influenza and pneumococcal disease 7
- to inpatients, aged 65 years or older, based upon the latest 8
- recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Immunization 9
- Practices of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 10
- and the latest recommendations of appropriate entities for the 11
- prevention, detection, and control of influenza outbreaks in 12
- California general acute care hospitals. 13

Introduced by Assembly Member Nakanishi

February 13, 2007

An act relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 329, as introduced, Nakanishi. Chronic diseases: telemedicine. Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, regulates the practice of telemedicine, defined as the practice of health care delivery, diagnosis, consultation, treatment, transfer of medical data, and education using interactive audio, video, or data communications.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation enabling the Medical Board of California to bring all interested parties together to discuss the various means of delivering health care to those with chronic diseases using telemedicine, and requiring the group to make recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2009.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact
- 2 legislation that would enable the Medical Board of California to
- 3 bring all interested parties together to discuss the various means
- 4 of delivering health care to those with chronic diseases, using best
- 5 practices in a telemedicine model in order to reach all Californians,
- 6 and that would require the group to make recommendations

- 1 regarding its findings to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2009.

Introduced by Assembly Members Berg, Levine, and Nunez (Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Feuer) (Coauthors: Assembly Members Bass, Beall, Brownley, De Leon, DeSaulnier, Dymally, Eng, Evans, Huffman, Jones, Karnette, Laird, Leno, Ma, Saldana, and Wolk)

(Coauthors: Senators Calderon, Kuehl, Lowenthal, Oropeza, Romero, Steinberg, and Wiggins)

February 15, 2007

An act to add Chapter 3.95 (commencing with Section 7195) to Part 1 of Division 7 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to death.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 374, as introduced, Berg. California Compassionate Choices Act. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities by the State Department of Health Services. Effective July 1, 2007, responsibility for the administration of the abovementioned provisions will be transferred to the State Department of Public Health. Existing law authorizes an adult to give an individual health care instruction and to appoint an attorney to make health care decisions for that individual in the event of his or her incapacity pursuant to a power of attorney for health care.

This bill would enact the California Compassionate Choices Act, which would authorize an adult who meets certain qualifications, and who has been determined by his or her attending physician to be suffering from a terminal disease, as defined, to make a request for medication prescribed pursuant to this bill to provide comfort with an

assurance of peaceful dying if suffering becomes unbearable. The bill would establish procedures for making these requests.

This bill would further provide that no provision in a contract, will, or other agreement, or in a health care service plan contract, policy of disability insurance, or health benefit plan contract, shall be valid to the extent it would affect whether a person may make or rescind a request for the above-described medication. The bill would prohibit the sale, procurement, or issuance of any life, health, or accident insurance or annuity policy, or the rate charged for any policy, from being conditioned upon or affected by the request. The bill would require that nothing in its provisions be construed to authorize ending a patient's life by lethal injection, mercy killing, or active euthanasia, and would provide that action taken in accordance with the act shall not constitute suicide or homicide.

This bill would provide immunity from civil or criminal liability or professional disciplinary action for participating in good faith compliance with the act. The bill would provide that no health care provider is under any duty to participate in providing to a qualified patient medication to end that patient's life and would authorize a general acute care hospital to prohibit a licensed physician from carrying out a patient's request under this act on the premises of the hospital if the hospital has notified the licensed physician of its policy regarding this act.

This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations regarding the collection of information to determine the use of and compliance with the act, and would require the department to annually review a sample of certain records and make a statistical report of the information collected.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Chapter 3.95 (commencing with Section 7195)
- 2 is added to Part 1 of Division 7 of the Health and Safety Code, to
- 3 read:

CHAPTER 3.95. CALIFORNIA COMPASSIONATE CHOICES ACT

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Article 1. General Provisions

- 7195. (a) The Legislature believes that dying patients should have choices throughout the continuum of palliative care and that much must be done to improve access to hospice care and pain management. Hospice and effective palliative care successfully assist many thousands of terminally ill patients to die with dignity and without pain, and the Legislature hopes that all patients considering the procedures available under this chapter will properly consider other options, including hospice care and effective pain management. The Legislature finds that medical studies have shown that between 5 and 10 percent of dying patients experience severe pain and suffering that cannot be palliated by the best hospice or comfort care. The Legislature finds that in response to the Death with Dignity Act in the State of Oregon, that the referrals to hospice increased significantly. In addition, doctors significantly increased the use of morphine and other strong pain medications, thus improving the end-of-life care for more dying patients.
- (b) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the personal and autonomous choice of dying patients regarding the time and manner of their death provided under this chapter be viewed as but one of several end-of-life options for dying patients.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter be strictly construed and not expanded in any manner. The restrictions and safeguards in the provisions of this chapter are based on the intent of the Legislature to balance the personal and autonomous choice of dying patients regarding the time and manner of their death and the Legislature's goal of providing safeguards to ensure that there are not instances of a coerced, unwanted, or early death by a vulnerable dying patient.
- (3) The Legislature finds and declares that historically persons with disabilities have been subject to discrimination in the provision of medical care and have been treated by some as though their lives were less valuable or worthy of maintenance than those without disabilities. The Legislature finds that this discriminatory conduct is both illegal and reprehensible.

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- (4) It is the intent of the Legislature that a disability or age alone is not a reason for a patient to be a qualified patient as defined in subdivision (*l*) of Section 7195.1. Any disabled individual or elderly person, and any physician who is the attending physician to these individuals, must strictly comply with all of the provisions of this chapter. Strict and rigorous attention must be evidenced in distinguishing chronic conditions, that are not eligible conditions under this chapter, and terminal illnesses, which are eligible, as described in this chapter.
- (5) It is the intent of the Legislature for the physician discussions and written patient documents in this chapter to be translated in a manner that is consistent with Section 7295.2 of the Government Code, Section 10133.8 of the Insurance Code, and Section 1367.04 if the otherwise qualified patient is non-English proficient and meets the criteria of those sections.
- 7195.1. For purposes of this chapter the following definitions shall apply:
 - (a) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older.
- (b) "Attending physician" means the physician who has primary responsibility for the care of the patient and for treatment of the patient's terminal disease.
- (c) "Capable" means that in the opinion of the patient's attending physician or consulting physician, a patient has the ability to make and communicate health care decisions to health care providers, including communication through persons familiar with the patient's manner of communicating, if those persons are available.
- (d) "Consulting physician" means a physician, other than the attending physician, who is qualified by specialty or experience to make a professional diagnosis and prognosis regarding the patient's disease.
- (e) "Counseling" means a consultation between a state licensed psychiatrist or psychologist and a patient for the purpose of determining whether the patient is suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder, or depression causing impaired judgment.
- (f) "Health care provider" means a person licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by the law of this state to administer health care in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession, and includes a licensed health care facility.
- (g) (1) "Health care facility" means any health facility described in Section 1250.

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(2) "Hospice" means a comprehensive, interdisciplinary program of medical and socially supportive care delivered to patients with a terminal disease in order to palliate their symptoms and pain since the patient's condition is no longer amenable to curative therapies and for whom the primary therapeutic goal is comfort and dignity at the end of life.

- (h) "Informed decision" means a decision, made by a qualified patient, to request and obtain a prescription to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner, that is not based on coercion by the patient's next-of-kin or any other third parties, is based on an appreciation of the relevant facts, and is made after being fully informed by the attending physician of all of the following:
 - (1) His or her medical diagnosis.
 - (2) His or her prognosis.

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- (3) The potential risk associated with taking the medication to be prescribed.
 - (4) The probable result of taking the medication to be prescribed.
- (5) The feasible alternatives, as provided in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 7196, including, but not limited to, comfort care, hospice care, and pain control.
- (i) "Medically confirmed" means the medical opinion of the attending physician has been confirmed by a consulting physician who has examined the patient and the patient's relevant medical records.
- (j) "Medication" means medication prescribed pursuant to this chapter to provide comfort with an assurance of peaceful dying if suffering becomes unbearable.
- (k) "Patient" means a person who is under the care of a physician.
- (1) "Physician" means a doctor of medicine or osteopathy licensed to practice medicine by the Medical Board of California.
- (m) "Qualified patient" means a capable adult who is a resident of California and has satisfied the requirements of this chapter in order to obtain a prescription for medication .
- (n) "Resident" means a person who has lived in a principal place of residence in the State of California for six months or more.
- (o) "Terminal disease" means an incurable and irreversible disease that has been medically confirmed and will, within reasonable medical judgment, produce death within six months.

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7195.3. An adult who is capable, is a resident of California, has been determined by the attending physician and a consulting physician to be suffering from a terminal disease, and who has voluntarily expressed his or her wish to obtain life-ending medication to his or her attending physician shall, in addition to the other requirements of this chapter, make both an oral and a written request for medication in accordance with this chapter in order to be eligible for qualification under this chapter.

7195.5. (a) A valid written request for medication under this chapter shall be in substantially the form prescribed by Section 7199, signed and dated by the patient and witnessed by at least two individuals who, in the presence of the patient, attest that to the best of their knowledge and belief the patient is capable, acting voluntarily, and is not being coerced to sign the request.

- (b) Both of the witnesses shall be a person who is not any of the following:
 - (1) A relative of the patient by blood, marriage, or adoption.
- (2) A person who at the time the request is signed would be entitled to any portion of the estate of the qualified patient upon death under any will or by operation of law.
- (3) An owner, operator, or employee of a health care facility where the qualified patient is receiving medical treatment or is a resident.
- (c) The patient's attending physician at the time the request is signed shall not be a witness.

Article 2. Safeguards

7196. Upon being voluntarily informed by a qualified patient that the patient wishes to receive medication in accordance with this chapter, the attending physician shall do all of the following:

- (a) Make the initial determination of whether a patient has a terminal disease, is capable, and has made the request voluntarily.
 - (b) Inform the patient of all of the following:
 - (1) His or her medical diagnosis.
- (2) His or her prognosis.
- (3) The potential risks associated with taking the medication to be prescribed.
 - (4) The probable result of taking the medication to be prescribed.

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(5) The feasible alternatives, including, but not limited to, comfort care, hospice care, and pain control. This disclosure must be provided in writing to the patient, and shall include, but not be limited to, contact information about locally based providers of comfort and hospice care.

- (c) Refer the patient to a consulting physician for medical confirmation of the diagnosis, and for a determination that the patient is capable and acting voluntarily.
- (d) Refer the patient for counseling, if appropriate pursuant to Section 7196.2.
 - (e) Request that the patient notify next of kin.

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- (f) Inform the patient that he or she has an opportunity to rescind the request at any time and in any manner, and offer the patient an opportunity to rescind at the end of the 15-day waiting period described in Section 7196.5.
- (g) Verify, immediately prior to writing the prescription for medication under this chapter, that the patient is making an informed decision.
- (h) Fulfill the medical record documentation requirements of Section 7196.8.
- (i) Ensure that all appropriate steps are carried out in accordance with this chapter prior to writing a prescription for medication.
- 7196.1. Before a patient is qualified under this chapter, a consulting physician shall examine the patient and his or her relevant medical records and shall, in writing, confirm, the attending physician's diagnosis and that the patient is suffering from a terminal disease and verify that the patient is capable, is acting voluntarily, and has made an informed decision.
- 7196.2. If, in the opinion of the attending physician or the consulting physician, a patient may be suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder that impairs judgment or from depression or medication that impairs judgment, or the patient is not a hospice patient, the attending physician or consulting physician shall require the patient to undergo counseling as specified in subdivision (e) of Section 7195.1. In this case, no medication shall be prescribed unless the patient first undergoes the requisite consultation or counseling and until the person performing the counseling determines that the patient is not suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder that impairs judgment, or from impaired judgment caused by depression or medication.

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7196.3. No person shall receive a prescription for medication unless he or she has made an informed decision as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 7195. Immediately prior to writing a prescription for medication in accordance with this chapter, the attending physician shall verify that the patient is making an informed decision.

7196.4. The attending physician shall ask the patient to notify the patient's next of kin of his or her request for medication pursuant to this chapter. A patient who declines or is unable to notify next of kin shall not have his or her request denied for that reason.

7196.5. In order to receive a prescription for medication, a qualified patient shall have made an oral request and a written request, and reiterate the oral request to his or her attending physician no less than 15 days after making the initial oral request. At the time the qualified patient makes his or her second oral request, the attending physician shall offer the patient an opportunity to rescind the request.

7196.6. A patient may rescind his or her request at any time and in any manner without regard to his or her mental state. No prescription for medication under this chapter may be written without the attending physician offering the qualified patient an opportunity to rescind the request.

7196.7. No less than 15 days shall elapse between the patient's initial oral request and the writing of a prescription under this chapter. No less than 48 hours shall elapse between the patient's written request and the writing of a prescription under this chapter.

7196.8. The following shall be documented or filed in the patient's medical record:

- (a) All oral requests by a patient for medication.
- (b) All written requests by a patient for medication.
- (c) The attending physician's diagnosis and prognosis, and his or her determination that the patient is capable, acting voluntarily, and has made an informed decision.
- (d) The consulting physician's diagnosis and prognosis, and his or her verification that the patient is capable, acting voluntarily, and has made an informed decision.
- 38 (e) A report of the outcome and determinations made during counseling, if performed.

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(f) The attending physician's offer to the patient to rescind his or her request at the time of the patient's second oral request pursuant to Section 7196.5.

(g) The attending physician's discussion with the patient of feasible alternatives, including, but not limited to, hospice care,

comfort care, and pain control.

(h) A note by the attending physician indicating that all the requirements of this chapter have been met and indicating the steps taken to carry out the request, including a notation of the medication prescribed.

7196.9. Only requests made by California residents under this

chapter shall be granted.

- 7197.1. (a) The department shall adopt regulations regarding requirements for the collection of information to determine the use of and compliance with this chapter. The information collected shall not be a public record and shall not be made available for inspection by the public.
- (b) The department shall generate and make available to the public an annual statistical report of information collected, disaggregated by age, gender, race, ethnicity, and language spoken at home, pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (c) The department shall annually review a sample of records maintained pursuant to this chapter.
- 7197.3. (a) No provision in a contract, will, or other agreement, whether written or oral, to the extent the provision would affect whether a person may make or rescind a request for medication, shall be valid.
- (b) No obligation owing under any contract in existence on or before January 1, 2008, shall be conditioned or affected by the making or rescinding of a request by a person for medication.
- (c) No health care service plan contract, as defined in subdivision (r) of Section 1345, shall be conditioned upon or affected by the making or rescinding of a request by a person for medication. Any such contract provision shall be invalid.
- (d) No provision of a policy of disability insurance or a health benefit plan contract that provides coverage for hospital, medical, or surgical expenses pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 10110) of Division 2 of the Insurance Code shall be conditioned upon or affected by the making or rescinding of a request by a

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person to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner. Any such policy provision shall be invalid.

7197.5. The sale, procurement, or issuance of any life, health, or accident insurance or annuity policy or the rate charged for any policy shall not be conditioned upon or affected by the making or rescinding of a request by a person for medication. A qualified patient's act of ingesting medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner in accordance with this chapter shall not have an effect upon a life, health, or accident insurance or annuity policy.

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7197.7. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize a physician or any other person to end a patient's life by lethal injection, mercy killing, or active euthanasia. The patient must self-administer the medication provided under this chapter. Actions taken in accordance with this chapter shall not, for any purpose, constitute suicide, assisted suicide, mercy killing, or homicide, under the law. Every state agency, department, or office that prepares or issues a document or report that describes or refers to the medical practice described in this chapter shall use the phrase "aid in dying" to describe or reference the medical practice in the document or report.

7197.8. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the authority of a coroner or medical examiner to investigate a death.

Article 3. Immunities and Liabilities

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7198. Except as provided in Section 7198.5:

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to civil or criminal liability or professional disciplinary action for participating in good faith compliance with this chapter. This includes being present when a qualified patient takes the prescribed medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner.
- (b) No professional organization or association, or heath care provider, may subject a person to censure, discipline, suspension, loss of license, loss of privileges, loss of membership, or other penalty for participating or refusing to participate in good faith compliance with this chapter.
- (c) No request by a patient for or provision by an attending physician of medication in good faith compliance with this chapter

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shall constitute neglect for any purpose of law or provide the sole basis for the appointment of a guardian or conservator.

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- (d) No health care provider shall be under any duty, whether by contract, by statute, or by any other legal requirement to participate in the provision to a qualified patient of medication. If a health care provider is unable or unwilling to carry out a patient's request under this chapter, and the patient transfers his or her care to a new health care provider, the prior health care provider shall transfer, upon request, a copy of the patient's relevant medical records to the new health care provider.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a general acute care hospital, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250, may prohibit a licensed physician from carrying out a patient's request under this chapter on the premises of the hospital if the hospital has notified the licensed physician of its policy regarding this chapter.
- 7198.5. (a) Nothing in this chapter limits civil or criminal liability resulting from other negligent conduct or intentional misconduct by any person.
- (b) The penalties in this chapter do not preclude criminal penalties applicable under other law for conduct that is inconsistent with this chapter.

Article 4. Severability

7198.9. Any section of this chapter that is held invalid as to any person or circumstance shall not affect the application of any other section of this chapter that can be given full effect without the invalid section or portion thereof.

Article 5. Form of the Request

7199. A request for a medication as authorized by this chapter shall be in substantially the following form:

REQUEST FOR MEDICATION TO END MY LIFE IN A HUMANE AND DIGNIFIED MANNER I, _____, am an adult of sound mind.

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I am suffering from, which my attending physician has determined
is a terminal disease which will, within reasonable medical judgment, likely
lead to my death within six months, and which has been medically confirmed
by a consulting physician.
I have been fully informed of my diagnosis, prognosis, the nature of
the medication to be prescribed, and the potential associated risks, the expected
result, and the feasible alternatives, including comfort care, hospice care, and
pain control.
I request that my attending physician prescribe medication that will
allow me to hasten the end of my life in a humane and dignified manner.
INITIAL ONE:
I have informed my family of my decision and taken their opinions
into consideration.
I have decided not to inform my family of my decision.
I have no family to inform of my decision.
I understand that I have the right to rescind this request at any time.
I understand the full import of this request, and I expect to die when I take
the medication to be prescribed.
I make this request voluntarily and without reservation, and I accept full
moral responsibility for my actions.
Signed:
Dated:
DECLARATION OF WITNESSES
We declare that the person signing this request:
(a) Is personally known to us or has provided proof of identity;
(b) Signed this request in our presence;
(c) Appears to be of sound mind and not under duress, fraud, or undue
influence;
(d) Is not a patient for whom either of us is the attending physician.
Witness 1/Date
Witness 2/Date

of the person signing this request. Neither witness shall be entitled to any

1 2 3 portion of the person's estate upon death. Neither witness shall own, operate, or be employed at a health care facility where the person is a patient or resident.

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Introduced by Assembly Member Salas

February 16, 2007

An act to add Section 130316.5 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to health records.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 436, as introduced, Salas. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 2001.

Existing federal law, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), establishes certain requirements relating to the provision of health insurance, and the protection of privacy of individually identifiable health information. Existing law, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Implementation Act of 2001, requires the Office of HIPAA Implementation, established by the Governor's office within the California Health and Human Services Agency, to perform specified activities required for compliance with this federal act. These provisions will be repealed on January 1, 2008.

This bill would, notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, prohibit any entity subject to HIPAA from disclosing a patient's medical information without first receiving that patient's written authorization.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 130316.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 3 130316.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, no entity subject to HIPAA shall disclose a patient's
- 5 medical information without first obtaining that patient's written
- 6 authorization.

Introduced by Assembly Member Mendoza

February 21, 2007

An act to add Section 52052.3 to the Education Code, relating to pupil achievement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 519, as introduced, Mendoza. Pupil achievement: Academic Performance Index.

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with approval of the State Board of Education, to develop the Academic Performance Index (API), which consists of a variety of indicators currently reported to the State Department of Education, to track the achievement of schools and their pupils.

This bill would require the department to prepare and submit to the Legislature a plan to include dropout data in the API, develop a definition of the term "dropout" for that purpose, and include statistics and data in the API regarding the availability at public high schools of prerequisite courses required for admission to the California-State University and the University of California.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 52052.3 is added to the Education Code,
- 2 to read:
- 3 52052.3. The department shall do all of the following:

- (a) Prepare and submit to the Legislature a plan to include dropout data in the Academic Performance Index (API).

 (b) Develop a definition of the term "dropout" for purposes of 2
 - subdivision (a).
- 4 (c) Include statistics and data in the API regarding the 5 availability at public high schools of prerequisite courses required for admission to the California State University and the University 6 of California.

Introduced by Assembly Member Nakanishi

February 21, 2007

An act relating to the healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 555, as introduced, Nakanishi. Healing arts: medical records. Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, creates the Medical Board of California and makes it responsible for issuing a physician's and surgeon's certificate to qualified applicants and for regulating the practice of physicians and surgeons. Under existing law, a general acute care hospital is required to maintain a medical records system that organizes the records for each patient under a unique identifier but is not required to maintain the records in an electronic format.

This bill would express the Legislature's intent to require the board to work with interested parties to develop an electronic system that would allow any physician and surgeon in this state to access the medical records of the patient he or she requires in order to treat that patient.

Vote: -majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

- 1 SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to require the
- 2 Medical Board of California to work with all interested parties to
- 3 develop an electronic system that would allow any physician and

- surgeon in the state to access the medical records of the patient that the physician and surgeon requires in order to treat that patient.

Introduced by Assembly Member Horton

February 23, 2007

An act relating to health care.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1302, as introduced, Horton. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

Existing law, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Implementation Act of 2001, sets forth processes for the implementation of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in this state. Under existing law, this act will be repealed January 1, 2008, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2008, deletes or extends that date.

This bill would express the Legislature's intent to enact legislation relating to HIPPA.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

- 1 SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact
- 2 legislation relating to the federal Health Insurance Portability and
- 3 Accountability Act.

Introduced by Assembly Member Dymally

January 10, 2007

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9—Relative to substance abuse.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 9, as introduced, Dymally. Legislative Task Force on Substance Abuse.

This measure would establish, until November 30, 2008, the Legislative Task Force on Substance Abuse. The measure would require the task force to report findings and recommendations on specified issues to the Governor and to the Legislature no later than September 30, 2008.

Fiscal committee: yes.

- 1 WHEREAS, Substance abuse is the excessive use of a substance,
- 2 especially alcohol or a drug; and
- WHEREAS, Alcohol and drug use and abuse are growing
- 4 problems in the United States and California; and
- 5 WHEREAS, According to the National Institutes of Health's
- 6 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), drug abuse is a major
- 7 public health problem that impacts society on multiple levels, and
- 8 substance abuse costs our nation more than \$484 billion per year;
- 9 and
- 10 WHEREAS, According to the NIDA, many of America's top
- 11 medical problems can be directly linked to drug abuse and many
- 12 of America's top social problems also relate to or impact drug
- 13 abuse; and

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 WHEREAS, According to the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, alcohol and other drug abuse are major factors in chronic disease, infectious disease, hospital emergency room visits, newborn health problems, and violence and auto accidents; and

WHEREAS, În California, the estimated 2005 cost to society of alcohol and other drug abuse was over \$44 billion. This estimate took into consideration loss of productivity, health care costs, prevention and treatment costs, criminal justice costs and losses due to crime; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislative Task Force on Substance Abuse is hereby established to study and investigate issues, including identifying the public health implications associated with substance abuse. Further, the task force shall determine both private and public sector roles in providing screening, and treatment benefits; and it be further

Resolved, That the task force shall identify gaps in programs, services, and funding related to substance abuse and provide recommendations to close the identified gaps. Specifically, the task force shall identify gaps in programs and services related to the education and treatment of children, adolescents, transitional youth, and adults with substance abuse problems; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force shall provide recommendations for the planning of a comprehensive and integrated continuum of programs, services, and funding that will be required to address current substance abuse epidemic; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force shall identify the public health implications of substance abuse and make recommendations to address these public health implications; and be it further

-Resolved, That the task force shall consist of 11 members, six of whom shall be members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and five of whom shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force shall include representatives from the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, the State Department of Mental Health, the State Department of Public Health, the State Department of Health Care Services, the California State Association of Counties, two representatives of the County Alcohol and Drug Program Administrators, one from an urban area and another from a rural area, two health care

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providers, a law enforcement official, and a consumer; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force shall be under the direction of a chair, selected from among its members and appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and a vice chair, selected from among its members and appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force shall submit one or more reports to the Legislature and to the Governor, including its findings and recommendations, by no later than, September 30, 2008; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force is authorized to act until November 30, 2008; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force shall seek funding, technical assistance, and other resources from foundations and other organizations as long as that support would not pose any conflict of interest and would be deemed as consistent with the goals and objectives of the task force; and be it further

Resolved, That the work of the task force may be supported by legislative staff and services as determined by the respective rules committees; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force and its members shall have and exercise all the rights, duties, and powers conferred upon commissions and their members by the Joint Rules of the Senate and the Assembly, as they are adopted and amended from time to time, and the pertinent provisions of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the Assembly shall be applicable to this task force and its members; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

Introduced by Senator Aanestad

February 14, 2007

An act to amend Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to health facilities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 254, as introduced, Aanestad. Health facilities: licensure.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

- SECTION 1. Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- amended to read:
 1250. As used in this chapter, "health facility" means any
- 3 1250. As used in this chapter, "health facility" means any 4 facility, place, or building that is organized, maintained, and
- 5 operated for the diagnosis, care, prevention, and treatment of
- 6 human illness, physical or mental, including convalescence and
- 7 rehabilitation and including care during and after pregnancy, or
- 8 for any one or more of these purposes, for one or more persons,
- 9 to which the persons are admitted for a 24-hour stay or longer, and 10 includes the following types:
- (a) "General acute care hospital" means a health facility having
- 12 a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and
- professional responsibility and an organized medical staff that

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provides 24-hour inpatient care, including the following basic 1 services: medical, nursing, surgical, anesthesia, laboratory, radiology, pharmacy, and dietary services. A general acute care 3 hospital may include more than one physical plant maintained and 4 operated on separate premises as provided in Section 1250.8. A 5 general acute care hospital that exclusively provides acute medical 6 rehabilitation center services, including at least physical therapy, 7 occupational therapy, and speech therapy, may provide for the 8 required surgical and anesthesia services through a contract with 9 another acute care hospital. In addition, a general acute care 10 hospital that, on July 1, 1983, provided required surgical and 11 anesthesia services through a contract or agreement with another 12 acute care hospital may continue to provide these surgical and 13 anesthesia services through a contract or agreement with an acute 14 care hospital. The general acute care hospital operated by the State 15 Department of Developmental Services at Agnews Developmental 16 Center may, until June 30, 2007, provide surgery and anesthesia 17 services through a contract or agreement with another acute care 18 hospital. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subdivision, a 19 general acute care hospital operated by the Department of 20 Corrections and Rehabilitation or the Department of Veterans 21 Affairs may provide surgery and anesthesia services during normal 22 weekday working hours, and not provide these services during 23 other hours of the weekday or on weekends or holidays, if the 24 general acute care hospital otherwise meets the requirements of 25 26 this section. 27

A "general acute care hospital" includes a "rural general acute care hospital." However, a "rural general acute care hospital" shall not be required by the department to provide surgery and anesthesia services. A "rural general acute care hospital" shall meet either of the following conditions:

- (1) The hospital meets criteria for designation within peer group six or eight, as defined in the report entitled Hospital Peer Grouping for Efficiency Comparison, dated December 20, 1982.
- (2) The hospital meets the criteria for designation within peer group five or seven, as defined in the report entitled Hospital Peer Grouping for Efficiency Comparison, dated December 20, 1982, and has no more than 76 acute care beds and is located in a census dwelling place of 15,000 or less population according to the 1980 federal census.

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(b) "Acute psychiatric hospital" means a health facility having a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and professional responsibility and an organized medical staff that provides 24-hour inpatient care for mentally disordered, incompetent, or other patients referred to in Division 5 (commencing with Section 5000) or Division 6 (commencing with Section 6000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, including the following basic services: medical, nursing, rehabilitative, pharmacy, and dietary services.

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- (c) "Skilled nursing facility" means a health facility that provides skilled nursing care and supportive care to patients whose primary need is for availability of skilled nursing care on an extended basis.
- (d) "Intermediate care facility" means a health facility that provides inpatient care to ambulatory or nonambulatory patients who have recurring need for skilled nursing supervision and need supportive care, but who do not require availability of continuous skilled nursing care.
- (e) "Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled habilitative" means a facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds that provides 24-hour personal care, habilitation, developmental, and supportive health services to 15 or fewer developmentally disabled persons who have intermittent recurring needs for nursing services, but have been certified by a physician and surgeon as not requiring availability of continuous skilled nursing care.
- (f) "Special hospital" means a health facility having a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and professional responsibility and an organized medical or dental staff that provides inpatient or outpatient care in dentistry or maternity.
- (g) "Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled" means a facility that provides 24-hour personal care, habilitation, developmental, and supportive health services to developmentally disabled clients whose primary need is for developmental services and who have a recurring but intermittent need for skilled nursing services.
- (h) "Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled—nursing" means a facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds that provides 24-hour personal care, developmental services, and nursing supervision for developmentally disabled persons who have intermittent recurring needs for skilled nursing care but have been certified by a physician and surgeon as not requiring

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1 continuous skilled nursing care. The facility shall serve medically 2 fragile persons who have developmental disabilities or demonstrate 3 significant developmental delay that may lead to a developmental 4 disability if not treated.

- (i) (1) "Congregate living health facility" means a residential home with a capacity, except as provided in paragraph (4), of no more than 12 beds, that provides inpatient care, including the following basic services: medical supervision, 24-hour skilled nursing and supportive care, pharmacy, dietary, social, recreational, and at least one type of service specified in paragraph (2). The primary need of congregate living health facility residents shall be for availability of skilled nursing care on a recurring, intermittent, extended, or continuous basis. This care is generally less intense than that provided in general acute care hospitals but more intense than that provided in skilled nursing facilities.
- (2) Congregate living health facilities shall provide one of the following services:
- (A) Services for persons who are mentally alert, physically disabled persons, who may be ventilator dependent.
- (B) Services for persons who have a diagnosis of terminal illness, a diagnosis of a life-threatening illness, or both. Terminal illness means the individual has a life expectancy of six months or less as stated in writing by his or her attending physician and surgeon. A "life-threatening illness" means the individual has an illness that can lead to a possibility of a termination of life within five years or less as stated in writing by his or her attending physician and surgeon.
- (C) Services for persons who are catastrophically and severely disabled. A catastrophically and severely disabled person means a person whose origin of disability was acquired through trauma or nondegenerative neurologic illness, for whom it has been determined that active rehabilitation would be beneficial and to whom these services are being provided. Services offered by a congregate living health facility to a catastrophically disabled person shall include, but not be limited to, speech, physical, and occupational therapy.
- (3) A congregate living health facility license shall specify which of the types of persons described in paragraph (2) to whom a facility is licensed to provide *the* services.

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(4) (A) A facility operated by a city and county for the purposes of delivering services under this section may have a capacity of 59 beds.

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- (B) A congregate living health facility not operated by a city and county servicing persons who are terminally ill, persons who have been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness, or both, that is located in a county with a population of 500,000 or more persons may have not more than 25 beds for the purpose of serving terminally ill persons.
- (C) A congregate living health facility not operated by a city and county serving persons who are catastrophically and severely disabled, as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) that is located in a county of 500,000 or more persons may have not more than 12 beds for the purpose of serving catastrophically and severely disabled persons.
- (5) A congregate living health facility shall have a noninstitutional, homelike environment.
- (i) (1) "Correctional treatment center" means a health facility operated by the Department of Corrections, the Department of the Youth Authority, or a county, city, or city and county law enforcement agency that, as determined by the state department, provides inpatient health services to that portion of the inmate population who do not require a general acute care level of basic services. This definition shall not apply to those areas of a law enforcement facility that houses inmates or wards that may be receiving outpatient services and are housed separately for reasons of improved access to health care, security, and protection. The health services provided by a correctional treatment center shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following basic services: -physician and surgeon, psychiatrist, psychologist, nursing, pharmacy, and dietary. A correctional treatment center may provide the following services: laboratory, radiology, perinatal, and any other services approved by the state department.
- (2) Outpatient surgical care with anesthesia may be provided, if the correctional treatment center meets the same requirements as a surgical clinic licensed pursuant to Section 1204, with the exception of the requirement that patients remain less than 24 hours.
- (3) Correctional treatment centers shall maintain written service agreements with general acute care hospitals to provide for those

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inmate physical health needs that cannot be met by the correctional
 treatment center.

- (4) Physician and surgeon services shall be readily available in a correctional treatment center on a 24-hour basis.
- (5) It is not the intent of the Legislature to have a correctional treatment center supplant the general acute care hospitals at the California Medical Facility, the California Men's Colony, and the California Institution for Men. This subdivision shall not be construed to prohibit the Department of Corrections from obtaining a correctional treatment center license at these sites.
- (k) "Nursing facility" means a health facility licensed pursuant to this chapter that is certified to participate as a provider of care either as a skilled nursing facility in the federal Medicare Program under Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act or as a nursing facility in the federal Medicaid Program under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, or as both.
- (*l*) Regulations defining a correctional treatment center described in subdivision (j) that is operated by a county, city, or city and county, the Department of Corrections, or the Department of the Youth Authority, shall not become effective prior to, or if effective, shall be inoperative until January 1, 1996, and until that time these correctional facilities are exempt from any licensing requirements.

Introduced by Senator Calderon

February 23, 2007

An act to add Section 650.03 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to physicians and surgeons.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 907, as introduced, Calderon. Physicians and surgeons: referrals. Existing law, with certain exceptions, prohibits the offer, delivery, receipt, or acceptance by any healing arts licensee regulated by the Business and Professions Code or under the Chiropractic Initiative Act, of any rebate, refund, commission, preference, patronage dividend, discount, or other consideration, as compensation or an inducement for referring patients, clients, or customers to any person.

This bill would provide that it is not unlawful for a physician and surgeon to provide consideration for a referral for an elective cosmetic procedure if specified conditions are met.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 650.03 is added to the Business and 2 Professions Code, to read:
- 650.03. Notwithstanding Section 650, or any other provision of law, it shall not be unlawful for a physician and surgeon licensed under this division to provide consideration for a referral if all of
- 6 the following conditions are satisfied:
- 7 (a) The referral is made by an employee of the physician and 8 surgeon.

- 1 (b) The referral is for an elective cosmetic procedure performed 2 under local anesthetic.
 - (c) The individual referred made the initial contact or inquiry.
- (d) The physician and surgeon charges no more than his or her usual and customary fee for the elective cosmetic procedure performed.
 - (e) The consideration does not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- 9 (f) The physician and surgeon discloses the referral arrangement to the individual referred.

Introduced by Senator Calderon

February 23, 2007

An act to amend Section 2904 of, and to add Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 2919.10) to Chapter 6.6 of Division 2 of, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 993, as introduced, Calderon. Psychologists: scope of practice: prescribing drugs.

Existing law, the Psychology Licensing Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of psychology by the Board of Psychology in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law excludes prescribing drugs from the scope of practice of a licensed psychologist.

This bill would, with certain exceptions, authorize the board to grant a prescription certificate or a conditional prescription certificate to a licensed psychologist authorizing, within the scope of practice of a psychologist, the prescription of certain drugs if certain conditions are met.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

- SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- 3 (a) The delivery of comprehensive, accessible, and affordable
- 4 medical care may be enhanced by providing trained medical
- 5 psychologists, licensed in California, with limited prescriptive

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authority for the specific purpose of providing integrated mental health care services. The Legislature has previously authorized prescription privileges to advanced nurse practitioners, optometrists, dentists, podiatrists, osteopaths, physician assistants, and naturopaths.

- (b) Psychologists with appropriate credentials have been allowed to prescribe medications to active duty personnel and their families in military facilities for many years. Louisiana and New Mexico are two states that have adopted legislation authorizing prescriptive authority for psychologists.
- (c) For many years, psychologists in California have been allowed to discuss and recommend psychotropic medications to both patients and physicians. California psychologists routinely collaborate with primary care physicians to provide combined therapy and psychopharmacological care for their patients. California psychologists have independent hospital privileges.
- (d) California licensed psychologists complete an average of seven years of postbaccalaureate study and three thousand hours of postgraduate supervised practice in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness. Medical psychologists have earned additional Master of Science degrees in clinical psychopharmacology, or its national examination equivalent, and passed a psychopharmacology. Because the current scope of medical psychologists' practice in California does not include prescribing medications, patients must consult with and pay for another provider to obtain the requisite prescription. However, physicians are not readily available in many areas and for minority populations.
- (e) This is a particular hardship for patients residing in health care treatment-shortage areas and in rural areas. For patients who require treatment in county and state mental health facilities, including the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, medical psychologists could eliminate the problem of access to care and psychiatrist shortages while significantly enhancing mental health treatment. Timely, efficient, and cost-effective treatment of mental illnesses could avoid the significantly greater social, economic, and medical costs of nontreatment for these needy populations.
- (f) Research data soundly demonstrates that there is not enough mental health care available to serve the needs of all people in the

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California due to the severe shortages of psychiatrists. Further, the economically disadvantaged and medically underserved would receive little or no mental health services if not for the services provided by clinical psychologists.

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- (g) The State of California has long recognized the extraordinarily deficient mental health care of its citizens. California has some of the highest rates of untreated psychological concerns in the United States. Recent concerns include the receivership of the prison system due to the state's inability to provide adequate mental and physical health care to inmates. There are several outstanding lawsuits against the State of California alleging that inmates and patients at state mental hospitals are not receiving constitutionally adequate mental health care due to the severe shortage of competent psychiatrists.
- (h) Further exacerbating the dire need for mental health treatment in underserved areas is the fact that patients from diverse cultural backgrounds are reluctant to seek treatment due to the stigma of mental health problems. Timely access to accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of emotional and behavioral disorders also may contribute substantially to the state's responsibilities to children and needy adults in underserved rural areas.
- (i) Professional psychology has developed a model curriculum for the education and training of prescribing psychologists. Independent evaluations of the Department of Defense Psychopharmacological Demonstration Project by the United States General Accounting Office and the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology have found that appropriately trained medical psychologists prescribe safely and effectively. Two states, New Mexico and Louisiana, and the territory of Guam, now allow appropriately trained psychologists to prescribe psychotropic medications. Psychologists in the military have been providing medication services to personnel and their families since 1990. Hundreds of thousands to over 1,000,000 prescriptions written by psychologists with not one patient injured. This record far exceeds the safety records of any prescribing class of professionals.
- SEC. 2. Section 2904 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2904. The practice of psychology shall not include prescribing drugs; performing surgery or administering electroconvulsive

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therapy. The practice of psychology shall not include prescribing drugs, except as authorized pursuant to Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 2919.10).

SEC. 3. Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 2919.10) is added to Chapter 6.6 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, to read:

Article 1.5. Prescription Certificate and Conditional Prescription Certificate.

- 2919.10. As used in this article the following terms have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Board" means the Board of Psychology.
- (b) "Collaborative relationship" means a cooperative working relationship between a psychologist holding a conditional prescription certificate and a doctor of medicine in the provision of patient care, including diagnosis and cooperation in the management and delivery of physical and mental health care.
- (c) "Narcotics" mean natural and synthetic opioid analgesics, and their derivatives used to relieve pain.
- (d) "Nonpsychotropic treating formulary" means any medication that is labeled to treat adverse conditions caused by a psychotropic medication.
- (e) "Prescribing mental health professional" means a medically trained and licensed physician, psychiatrist, advance practice nurse, or nurse practitioner specializing in mental health care.
- (f) "Psychotropic medication" means only those agents related to the diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders, including controlled substances, except narcotics.
- ² 2919.15. (a) A psychologist may apply to the board for a conditional prescription certificate. The application shall be made on a form approved by the board, and be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the board, that the applicant complies with all of the following:
- (1) Holds a current license in good standing to practice psychology in the state.
- (2) Has successfully completed a planned sequence of psychopharmacological training from an institution of higher learning approved by the board, or from a continuing education program consistent with professional psychology's postdoctoral

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training in psychopharmacology or has been recommended by the 1 2 National Alliance of Professional Psychology Providers. Any applicant who has received a postdoctoral Master of Science degree in psychopharmacology from a regionally accredited institution 4 of higher learning, or an educational institution approved by the 5 state to provide this education, or received a certificate of 6 completion from an approved provider of continuing education 7 designated by the board to provide this training to California 8

- licensed psychologists, shall be deemed as meeting the 9 requirements of this section. This training shall include didactic 10
- classroom instruction in at least the following core areas of 11 12 instruction:

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- (A) Anatomy and physiology. 13
- (B) Biochemistry. 14
 - (C) Neurosciences.
 - (D) Pharmacology.
 - (E) Psychopharmacology.
- (F) Pathophysiology. 18
- (G) Health assessment, including relevant physical and 19 laboratory assessment. 20
 - (H) Clinical pharmacotherapeutics.
 - (3) Has passed a national proficiency examination, approved by the board, that tests the applicant's knowledge of pharmacology in the diagnosis, care, and treatment of mental disorders. The board shall establish what constitutes a passing score and the number of times an applicant may retake the exam within a specific time period.
 - (4) Applies for a federal Drug Enforcement License for limited use as restricted by state law.
 - (5) Meets all other requirements, as determined by rules adopted by the board pursuant to obtaining a conditional prescription certificate.
 - (b) The board shall issue a conditional prescription certificate if it finds that the applicant has met the requirements of this section.
 - 2191.20. (a) A psychologist holding a conditional prescription certificate may administer and prescribe psychotropic medication within the recognized scope of the profession, including the ordering and review of laboratory tests in conjunction with prescribing medication for the treatment of mental disorders.

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(b) When prescribing psychotropic medication for a patient, a psychologist holding a conditional prescription certificate shall maintain an ongoing collaborative relationship with the medical practitioner who oversees the patient's general medical care to ensure that necessary medical examinations are conducted, and to be aware of any significant changes in the patient's physical condition.

- (c) A prescription written by a psychologist with a conditional prescription certificate shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Comply with applicable state and federal laws.
- (2) Be identified as issued by the psychologist as a "Medical Psychologist."
- (3) Include the psychologist's board number or the identification number assigned by the department of commerce and consumer affairs.
- (d) A psychologist holding a conditional prescription certificate shall not delegate prescriptive authority to any other person. Records of all prescriptions shall be maintained in the prescribing psychologists' patient records.
- (e) When authorized to prescribe controlled substances, a psychologist holding a conditional prescription certificate shall file with the board in a timely manner all individual federal Drug Enforcement Agency registrations and numbers.
- 2191.25. (a) A psychologist may apply to the board for a prescription certificate. The application shall be made on a form approved by the board and be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant complies with all of the following:
- (1) Has been issued a conditional prescription certificate and has successfully completed one year of prescribing psychotropic medication.
 - (2) Holds a current license to practice psychology in California.
- (3) Meets all other requirements, as determined by rule of the board, for obtaining a prescription certificate.
- (b) The board shall issue a prescription certificate if it finds that the applicant has met the requirements of subdivision (a).
- 2191.30. A psychologist with a prescription certificate may prescribe psychotropic medication if the psychologist complies with all of the following:
- 39 (a) Continues to hold a current license to practice psychology 40 in California.

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(b) Complies with the requirements set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 2919.15.

(c) Annually satisfies the continuing education requirements

for psychologists, if any are set by the board.

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- 2191.35. (a) By July 1, 2008, the board shall adopt rules pursuant to establishing the procedures to be followed to obtain a conditional prescription certificate, a prescription certificate, and renewals of a conditional prescription certificate and prescription certificate. The board may set reasonable application and renewal fees
- (b) The board shall adopt rules pursuant to establishing the grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of a conditional prescription certificate and prescription certificate including a provision for suspension or revocation of a license to practice psychology upon suspension or revocation of a conditional prescription certificate or prescription certificate. Actions of denial, suspension, or revocation of a conditional prescription certificate or a prescription certificate shall be in accordance with this chapter.
- (c) The board shall maintain current records on every prescribing psychologist, including federal registrations and numbers.
- (d) The board shall provide to the California State Board of Pharmacy an annual list of psychologists holding a conditional prescription certificate that contains the information agreed upon between the board and the board of pharmacy. The board shall promptly notify the board of pharmacy of psychologists who are added or deleted from the list.
- (e) The board shall be the sole and exclusive administrative body to implement and oversee this article.
- 2191.40. (a) This article shall not be construed to permit a medical psychologist to administer or prescribe a narcotic.
 - (b) This article shall not apply to any of the following:
- (1) Any person teaching, lecturing, consulting, or engaging in research in psychology insofar as the activities are performed as part of or are dependent upon employment in a college or university, provided that the person shall not engage in the practice of psychology outside the responsibilities of the person's employment.
- (2) Any person who performs any, or any combination, of the professional services defined as the practice of psychology under the direction of a licensed psychologist in accordance with rules

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adopted by the board, provided that the person may use the term "psychological assistant," but shall not identify the person's self as a psychologist or imply that the person is licensed to practice psychology.

- (3) Any person employed by a local, state, or federal government agency in a school psychologist or psychological examiner position, or a position that does not involve diagnostic or treatment services, but only at those times when that person is carrying out the functions of that government employment.
- (4) Any person who is a student of psychology, a psychological intern, or a resident in psychology preparing for the profession of psychology under supervision in a training institution or facility and who is designated by a title as "psychology trainee," "psychology student," "psychology intern," or "psychology resident," that indicates the person's training status; provided that the person shall not identify the person's self as a psychologist or imply that the person is licensed to practice psychology.
- (5) Any person who is a member of another profession licensed under the laws of this jurisdiction to render or advertise services, including psychotherapy, within the scope of practice as defined in the statutes or rules regulating the person's professional practice, provided that the person does not represent the person's self to be a psychologist or does not represent that the person is licensed to practice psychology.
- (6) Any person who is a member of a mental health profession not requiring licensure, provided that the person functions only within the person's professional capacities, and provided further that the person does not represent the person to be a psychologist, or the person's services as psychological.
- (7) Any person who is-a duly recognized member of the clergy; provided that the person functions only within the person's capacities as a member of the clergy; and provided further that the person does not represent the person to be a psychologist, or the person's services as psychological.